THE Bombay Gazette

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No. 55,609—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May,	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Sparta	5419	—	—	6 Apl	—
City of Birmingham	7000	....	—	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	....	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6529	10 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	26 ,,	19 ,,	8 June*	—
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	14 June	9 July*	—
City of Paris	9200	14 ,,	9 ,,	20 July†	—
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	—
City of York	7800	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 ,,	21 ,,	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	
City of Sparta	5415	21 ,,	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7532	29 Aug.	Naples 8 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 ,,	Naples 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	—	29 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	—	31 ,,	Naples 8 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8800	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 ,,	—	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 ,,	—	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES,	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
,, London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
,, Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
* Kola	1205	Thurs.	4th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1695	Friday	5th April	6 a.m.	direct.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon.	8th April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 3rd April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th April
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand.	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste .... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1,038*

Second Class—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste .... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—
To Trieste or Venice .... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste .... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 833 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
President	3310	Bremer	6th April 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th ,, ,,
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	26th ,, ,,
Konig	4900	von. Holdt	6th May ,,

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,
24, Meadow Street, 28th March, 1912.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,

Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.
Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.
CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE........................£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................£ 1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG

IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING

PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do. HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted,

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. H. ANDERSON,
Manager

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view : Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.
CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000
WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates
Prompt settlement of claims.
For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to
JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.
ADDRESS :—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

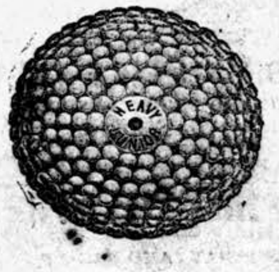
Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SPHERICITY & BALANCE.

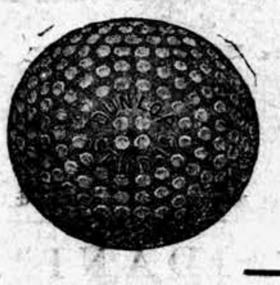
IN GOLF BALLS.....

Sphericity must be combined with Perfect Balance. Without both elements your ball will not fly straight, its length will be handicapped and on the putting green it will be erratic.



The most reliable and trustworthy method of deciding the perfectly balanced Golf ball is to see it bears the name

DUNLOP.



DUNLOP POPULAR GOLF BALLS are
"Orange Spot."
"Junior Orange Spot."
"Heavy Dunlop Junior Blue Spot."
"Heavy Dunlop Blue Spot."

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LD.
BOMBAY Depot : 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS Depot : 188c, Mount Road.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.
FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN IT

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) cent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the ta Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STOR

C. COLONNELLO SON & C
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMB

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anaemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN VICTORIA TERMINUS AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN EXPRESS TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to LONAVLA, will RUN on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1912, instead of on Saturday, the 6th and the UP EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from LONAVLA to VICTORIA TERMINUS on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912, instead of on Monday the 8th, to the usual timings on account of Easter Holidays.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th March 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS FOR EASTER HOLIDAYS.

OWING to the EASTER HOLIDAYS WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS will be issued from THURSDAY the 4th April, 1912, and will be available for the completion of the RETURN JOURNEY up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 9th April, 1912.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1912.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BRANCH, has been REMOVED to the APOLLO STREET, opposite the Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld., from the 1st April, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 5th, 6th and 8th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 313 of 1912.

CAROLINE MARIAN HYKOOP, of Bombay European Inhabitant, a Teacher residing at Cooperage with the Fort of Bombay..................Petitioner.

vs.

JAMES FREDERICK HYKOOP, formerly at Bombay European Inhabitant, unemployed lastly residing at Kathoke Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay but whose present whereabouts are not known...................................Respondent.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Petitioner has filed a plaint in this Court against you be abovenamed Respondent whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Petitioner prays for the dissolution of her marriage with the Respondent for reasons stated in the said Petition and for costs and for further and other relief you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of June, 1912, a quarter past eleven o'clock Standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Petitioner and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you or send by your Attorney any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Petitioner's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of March, 1912.

(Sd.) P B. MALABARI
For Prothonotary.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of March, 1912.

CAROLINE MARIAN HYKOOP,
Petitioner in Person.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

[illegible]or full particulars apply :—

[illegible]BHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
[illegible] BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] WINDSOR.

[illegible]REET, WESTMINSTER,
[illegible]S. W., ENGLAND.

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AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of the insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the Right, Title and Interest of the above-named Insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi :—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land of perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof in Rs, 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well, also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery used in the factory. The machinery consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 15," Stroke 32," one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter 70 lbs Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks, blacksmith's tools, tools for Engineers, Carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

There is a siding to the factory from the Railway yard to facilitate transport of goods.

The above factory can be viewed any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Nestto King & Co., (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), the very valuable household teak and blackwood highly polished furniture, by Bernard and others, such as drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture, consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, dumbwaiter mirrored sideboards, writing tables, chiffoneers, dining table, arm and armless chairs, rocking, easy, low and Curzon chairs, revolving and plain book cases, hatstand, office table, teapoys, mirrored almyrahs, cupboard, jardineers, round table, crockery, plated and glassware, etc., the property of E. Thomson, Esqr. and others.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.

Noorbhai Abdulhussein and others ......Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna and others ....Defendants.

The sale of the immoveable property situate in the City of Karrachee, in the above Suit that was advertised to take place on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912 is postponed till further notice.

Auction sale of valuable immoveable property (Chawl), situate at Ripon near Madan Pura Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of the mortgagees Marwadi Motiji Ladhaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdul Rahim Mahomed and any person or persons interested in the said property in pursuance of the power of sale and all other powers, in that behalf vested in the said Messrs. Motiji Ladhaji and Co., by an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 14th day of September, 1910, made between Abdul Rehman Mahomed of the one part and Marwadi Motiji Ladhaji and Co., of the other part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road outside the fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 1 and 2-3530 and 3483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 4075-3 and Street No. 262B, and bounded as follows i. e.:—On or towards the east formerly by the property of Peer Mahomed Bandoo and now of Khoja Salemahomed Khatao, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bai Malbai, widow of Thaker Khimji and on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahim Khan Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu Hormusji and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE OF A HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

1 Humber motor car, 15 H. P., 4 cylinders with high tension magneto ignition, phaeton touring body 8 c. d. by 90 wheels, 2 Acetyline lamps and 2 K. O. side lamps, a set of vulcanising apparatus and accessories. The car is recently fitted with two new tyres and tubes and is in perfect order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of Cultivating the Land, at Deonar.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the Bombay Municipal Office 2nd Floor in the Executive Engineer Department :—

Right No. 4—Cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar bearing Survey No. 93.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of COTTON, slightly damaged by Fire.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Colaba.

Re Amalner to Colaba, Invoice No. 38 of 31-1-10.

8 F. P. bales of Amalner cotton, slightly damaged by Fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1912.

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Bombay Branch.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [1st April 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Boxes Rs ...	Rs. 17,900	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bulns	1,55,600	Melborne	National Bank
49 Bars Silver..	91,350	Adelaide	Eastern Bank
98 Bars Silver...	1,50,000	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	18	14,968
B B and C I Railway ...	38	46,316

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance is limited and there are few Private Bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d. to 9-32.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai "	...194 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 1-2 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained during the day with only a very moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 8 0	Buyers
1st Settlement ...	" 96 8 0	"
2nd Settlement ...	" 96 7 0	to 96 8 0

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 26 11-16, and also 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 26 3-4. New York was unchanged at 58 1-8. The local market keeps fairly steady and we quote as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 0
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 70 10 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 71 15 0
" 2nd " ...	" 67 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Unfavourable weather continues in America, and on Saturday both New York and New Orleans closed with a small advance. In the local market there is very little doing for forward delivery either in old or new crop, and prices are maintained more by the strength of the Home markets than by any enquiry either from Europe or Japan. Speculators here are also quiet, and are more or less "marking time." There is no life in the market and with less favourable news from the other side we should probably see a decline. Ready cotton is quite with only a very moderate enquiry, chiefly by mills. Closing rates are as under and show little or no change.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 279	May.
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	" 281	"
Fine M G Nagpur	" 279	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	" 275	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 272	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	" 261	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 255	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 259	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 268	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 272-3	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	" 296	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M G Broach	" 285	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	" 235	Jan. "

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales
Total Imports	20,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·98	5·98	5·98
+06	+06	+07
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·97	5·93	5·90
+07	+06	+06
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·87	5·86	5·86
+06	+07	new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet for ready with little enquiry. The forward rate is steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 6 B.T.
April.-May ...	" 11 6 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is firm. We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	" 8 2 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. Good business.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 56 8 0
Maghi ...	" 55 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 53 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 47 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but Steady. We quote :—

Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 6 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ...	" 7 1 6 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Bold... ...	Rs. 42 8 0
Small ...	Rs. 41 0 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 6 0 "

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to a Hindoo holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	17,760 bales
Wheat	10,867 cwts.
Linseed	27,868 "
Rapeseed	11,836 "
Gingellyseed	1,825 "
Poppyseed	312 "
Groundnuts...	1,957 "
Castorseed	6,536 "
Rice	13,350 "
Myrabollams	7,046 "
Cottonseed	7,502 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4,463 "
Jowari	3,418 "
Maize	3,143 "

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th March 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 23rd March 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 23. Rs.	Mar. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,61,09,088	1,71,38,497
Other Deposits	11,01,60,897	10,84,11,546
Post Bills	4,619	3,311
Sundries	20,01,897	20,43,333
	14,88,76,541	14,81,96,687
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	2,29,54,060	2,29,62,389
Other authorised Securities	65,509	1,42,195
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,29,50,187	2,31,11,423
Loans do. do.	3,10,69,483	2,86,05,163
Bills discounted and purchased	2,34,43,368	2,31,73,521
Dead Stock	2,26,480	2,26,622
Stamps	6,339	6,248
Bullion	6,72,886	6,34,680
Balances with other Banks.	13,51,643	12,40,161
Sundries............	2,84,015	3,59,084
Cash	4,58,52,871	4,77,35,221
	14,88,76,541	14,81,96,687

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th Mar. 1912, as compared with the statement of 19th Mar. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 19. Rs.	a.	p.	Mar. 26. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits &c	1,64,70,152	2	10	1,91,78,915	6	1
Other Deposits, &c	16,54,09,952	10	6	16,29,57,994	10	3
Bank Post Bills, &c............	8,91,767	4	2	12,10,297	4	6
Sundries........	18,28,622	1	0	18,42,584	2	6
	22,26,00,494	2	6	22,31,89,741	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,46,33,085	0	0	2,50,62,015	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	60,35,473	0	0	60,41,573	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,27,70,331	7	6	4,48,26,923	2	1
Accounts of Credit on do	5,03,79,965	14	8	4,89,05,965	0	8
Bills discounted, &c	2,76,82,788	7	1	2,73,67,205	5	11
Balances with other Banks ...	25,79,027	8	2	22,24,989	13	8
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	21,97,969	15	9	21,99,527	3	8
Stamps	12,399	15	11	12,395	11	9
Sundries	4,31,936	13	7	4,33,486	10	1
	15,67,22,978	2	8	15,70,74,060	15	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office... Cash, &c., at Branches	6,58,77,515	15	10	6,61,15,660	7	6
	22,26,00,494	2	6	22,31,89,741	7	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	14,13,417	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	12,95,316	Do.
Other Deposits	24,51,958	Decrease.
Post Bills	3,18,530	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	4,35,030	Do.
Loans............	20,56,592	Do.
Accounts of Credit	14,74,000	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	3,15,583	Do.
Cash at Head Office	11,20,180	Increase.
Do. at Branches	5,82,035	Decrease.

Percentage 35·70.

MERCANTILE BANK.

THE annual report of the Mercantile Bank of India states :—

The directors submit to the shareholders of the Bank the general balance sheet and statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1911. The net profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £26,522. 4s. 8d. brought forward from last account, amount to £111,514 7s. 1d. From this sum has to be deducted £19,687. 10s. 0d., being the interim dividend of 3 1-2 per cent., free of income tax, on the "A" and "B" shares paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1911. The directors have added £40,000 to the reserve fund (raising it to £365,000) and £3,000 to the officers' pension fund. They now recommended a further dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of 3 1-2 per cent., free of income tax, for the second half of the year (making 7 per cent. for the year), leaving a balance of £29,139 17s. 1d. to be carried forward.

A sub-branch of the Bank has been opened at Kota Bharu, Kelantan (Malay Peninsula).

The following directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election :—Mr. J. A. Maitland, and Mr. H. Melvill Simons. It will be necessary to appoint Auditors. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co., the retiring Auditors, offer themselves for re-election.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co. writes to us from Manchester, on March 14th, says :—

Liverpool—Cotton.		To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot		6·12	5·99
Do. Current Month		5·88	5·75
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot		9d.	9d.
Liverpool—Cotton.	New York Cotton.	Yesterday.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	Spot—Cents.	10·70	10·45
Do. Current Month	...	...	...
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	...	...	...
Liverpool—Cotton.	London.	To-day.	Last Week
Mid-American—Spot	Bar Silver.	26 15-16d.	26 7-8d.
Do. Current Month	Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	...	...	...

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,173,930	1,289,900
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,063,720	1,167,920
American cotton into sight ...	13,627,000	10,606,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	10,277,000	7,763,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,910,000	4,499,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	4,681,000	3,415,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	372,000	354,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	35,000	206,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ...	62,000	64,000

The movement of American Cotton "into sight" for the week ending March 8th was 304,000 bales, last year for the same week it was 118,000 bales—the movement "out of sight," i.e., deliveries of American to the World's Spinners was for the same week 413,000 bales, and last year 287,000 bales.

The Board of Trade returns for February were issued on the 7th inst., and show a substantial increase in the export of Yarns over the previous February, while a decrease is shown in Piece Goods of 39 1-2 million yards—the total Imports are £3,648,463 more and the Exports £1,837,209 more than same month last year.

The Lock-out of the Weavers for 3½ weeks in January last caused a shortage in production much greater than the shortage in last month's export and will be felt again both in the export quantity for this month as well as next. The net import of gold (chiefly sovereigns) into India for February was £5,174,000 or practically one-sixth of the whole Rand output for 1911, and was more than double the import during the previous February—the greater portion was received into the currency reserve, and against it there was corresponding emission of rupees—this is an interesting point contradicting the assertions that India is being deprived of gold currency.

The excitement in the New York Cotton Market caused an advance at Liverpool last Saturday, the 9th inst., to 6·06 for Spot, passing the previous highest point this year, and although a few points were lost on Monday, the 11th inst., New York Bulls continued active and advanced Cotton there on the same day 20 points to 10·80—Liverpool further advanced to 6·11 on the 12th inst., and to 6·12 yesterday—this in face of Strikes and the probability of an extensive stoppage of machinery in this district, through the Coal Strike.

Outside speculators have taken a part influenced by the strong markets all round, including Liverpool—another feature of the situation is that so much of the big crop of American Cotton last grown is reported to be of very inferior quality, and cannot go into consumption here.

The Egyptian Crop is proving somewhat larger than was expected and is better grown than earlier in the Season appeared likely.

Business in this market in manufactures is much quieter than last month—there are however improvements in Egypt, in some parts of Turkey, and a moderate enquiry goes on for India : Bombay, Karachi and also Calcutta and Rangoon are making offers, and the markets up-country, viz :—Amritsar and Delhi report improvement, while Cawnpore contributes offers for various kinds of goods—the Straits too appear to have got over the waiting attitude of the autumn and continue making fair purchases, along with neighbouring ports and Java—further East Japan has been buying some general requirements, while with regard to China, there is not much news—the auction sales are said to have begun well at Shanghai and purchases to a small extent are reported here probably for the Auction Sales replacements—private Indentors however do not yet give instructions for shipment in full of delayed cargoes lying here, which is a very awkward situation for the merchants. If the Coal Miners' Strike can be quickly brought to a close, we should have every strong market, and there would be little or no prospect in the near months of lower prices than those at present ruling, in fact, there would be more probability of an advance.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 1.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—2339 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—9 bales wool, B Talockchund ; 27 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 56 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 18 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 5 bales wool, B Hurbhum.

City of Birmingham s—96 bales hemp, E Oomersey 778 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—6000 cwts cottonseed, Lows Dreyfus and Co; 59 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 31 bales carpets, King King and Co; 7 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co ; 120 cwts zincdust M Mathuradas and Co; 110 cwts condiments, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 2 cases cotton curtain L B Bhootwalla; 70 cwts chutney, H Muncherji and Sons; 300 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 35 cwts wax J M Rahimtoola ; 65 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed; 223 cwts dry ginger, V Buridas; 38 bales hides and skins, H A Oomer and Sons; 60 cwts chutney, N Jussawalla; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 33 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co; 126 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1 pot rosa oil, M. A. Patheria ; 2,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Raithmoor s—2,400 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—6,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10 bales hemp, Turner Morrison and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, K. Devchand and Co.

Tjomo s—86 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Hatumet s—50 bales hemp E. Oomersey ; 10,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Chyebassa s—800 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Fairport s—2,300 tons manganeseore, R. A. Willes.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—300 bales cotton, C. Boggiano ; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clearpool s—252 cwts turmeric Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Southwell s—200 tons old iron, K M Nathoo.

FOR PORTSAID.

Chyebassa s—175 cwts wheat flour, the Union Flour Mills.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—45 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 505 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 286 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 cwts sharkfins E Moledina.

Ceylon Maru s—125 bales twist, C Ebrahim ; 28 bales twist, the M. B Kaisha and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—75 bales twist, C Ebrahim ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 600 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—362 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Orteric s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 2 bales cotton, G G Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—350 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 393 cwts dry fish manure Bessho and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Orteric s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 906 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Orteric s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orteric s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
			h m	ft. in.			h m	ft. in.
S	Mar. 30	m	9 34	26 2	Mar. 30	m	3 40	18 2
			10 12 a	28 2			3 29 a	16 10
S	31	m	10 28	27 6	31	m	4 20	16 10
			10 50 a	28 8			4 21 a	16 6
M	Apl. 1	m	11 14	28 6	Apl. 1	m	4 55	15 8
			11 24 a	28 10			5 5 a	16 5
TU	2	m	11 55	29 1	2	m	5 28	14 11
			11 56 a	28 8			5 45 a	16 7
W	3	m	0 33 a	29 2	3	m	6 0	14 7
							6 22 a	17 1
TH	4	m	0 27	28 3	4	m	6 31	14 8
			1 10 a	28 9			6 57 a	17 10
F	5	m	0 57	27 6	5	m	7 1	15 1
			1 46 a	28 1			7 31 a	18 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Mar. 30	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 35m	Sunset	6h 52m
" 31	(Sunday)	"	6h 34m	"	6h 52m
Apl. 1	(Monday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 2	(Tuesday)	"	6h 33m	"	6h 53m
" 3	(Wednesday)	"	6h 32m	"	6h 53m
" 4	(Thursday)	"	6h 31m	"	6h 53m
" 5	(Friday)	"	6h 30m	"	6h 54m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34-6m. am. ; Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m. ; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h, 17-2m. p.m.;

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WICKS—DU CANE SMITHE—March 14, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, Captain H. W. C. Wicks, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, to Mary Du Cane Smithe, only daughter of the late Edmond Du Cane Smithe, Secretary to Govt. for P. W. D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Prize giving, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.

Allen Wilkie's Company, Royal Opera House, "Julius Cæsar".

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Appoint a time for everything and do everything in its time."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 22nd of March, left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

A CLERK'S COMPLAINT.—Tookaram Gunaji, a clerk in a mill, residing at Kala Chowkie, reports the theft of ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 1,000 from his room on Saturday.

SEVERELY BURNT.—A Hindu girl, named Ithabai, aged 9, residing with her parents in a house on Vincent Road, was seated near a naked kerosene oil lamp cooking some food, when her clothes caught fire and she was severely burnt. She is being treated at home.

AN ACTRESS ROBBED.—An actress, named Tara, reports the theft of a gold necklace of the value of Rs. 225 from her room on Saturday last. She says she placed her ornaments in an unlocked tin-box in her room on her return from the Victoria Theatre on Friday, but when she looked for them before going to the races on Saturday, she found the necklace to be missing.

LL.B. EXAMINATIONS.—It is hereby notified that owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, the Syndicate of the University have fixed Monday, the 17th June, as the day for the commencement of both the First and Second LL.B. Examinations in lieu of the days previously notified. Applications for admission to each of these Examinations must be forwarded through the Principal, Government Law School, Bombay, so as to reach the Registrar not later than Monday, the 27th May.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses	R. Chapi
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
a Song (Cornet Solo)........	Mona	S. Adams
b Piccolo Solo...	Barbadienne	Barwood
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier...	Straus
Valse..............	Wiener Frauen	Lehar
Selection	The Girls of Gottenberg..	Caryll
Polka (Bell Solo).	Beppa........................	Byrne

THOMAS BAPTISTA A. V. SCHOOL, PAPDI:—The annual prize distribution ceremony of the above school was held in the school building. Mr. J. A. G. Wales, M.A., I.C.S., Collector of Thana, presiding. The President who was received with loud cheers opened the proceedings. For about an hour English, Sanskrit, Marathi and Hindustani pieces were recited by students in the various standards. The Sankrit seemed to have greatly pleased the President.—The report for the year 1911-12 was read. The President distributed the prizes to the school boys and made a short speech on the work done by the school. He was then garlanded. Mr. Peter Baptista, the son of Thomas Baptista, after whom the school is named, proposed on behalf of the Bombay East Indian Association a vote of thanks to the President and with the playing of the National Anthem the proceedings came to an end.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN INDIA.

Mrs. Scharlieb, M.D., speaking at the annual meeting of the New Hospital for Women, Euston Road, referred especially to the work of medical women in India, China, and Japan. She said that she had lived for more than twenty years in India, and considered it was impossible for any one to realise the great need that existed there for women doctors. The women of India were debarred by their social customs and their religious beliefs from availing themselves of the services of any man. It was absolutely imperative to have a sufficient number of medical women at work in those countries. There was no one, she considered, who needed such good training as the women who go out to work among the women of India, China, and other Eastern countries.

NEW CHINESE STAMPS.

As a result of the revolutionary movement, the current stamps of the Chinese Imperial Post Office were recently withdrawn and re-issued with a special overprint consisting of four Chinese characters signifying "Provisional Neutrality." It is also officially announced that a new series of permanent postage stamps will be issued by the Republican Government as soon as possible, and meanwhile a second provisional issue may be looked for in the form of the existing stamps overprinted with the word "Republic" or its equivalent.

A French Ministerial Circular lately issued directs commanders of army corps and divisions to carry out exercises in approaching an enemy by night during the spring and summer of this year. The circular lays down that an attack delivered by night has no cohesion, and affords no decisive results, but that, in view of the increased power of modern firearms and of the employment of aeroplanes for reconnoitring, the typical battle of the future will consist of an approach under cover of darkness followed by an assault delivered at early dawn, before the light is good enough to admit of long-range infantry or artillery fire. These views are undoubtedly sound, and are very similar to those which Sir John French, when commanding at Aldershot, used to impress on his troops.

ANTI TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY April 3rd at 5-30 P.M., S.T., in the Town Hall, Bombay at which His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will PRESIDE.

Invitation letters have been sent to many ladies and gentlemen. All those who are interested in the movement are cordially invited to be present and invitation cards can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. A. TURNER,
For Self : and Co-Secretaries
Municipal Offices.

29th March, 1912.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Statement of Guarantee Money.

The following statement showing the amounts recovered in India as guarantee money :—

Names.	Amount recovered Rs.	Returnable pro rata. Rs.	a.	p.
H E The Governor of Bombay..	150	43	9	1
Mr R J Tata ...	10,000	2,904	7	4
H H the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda	5,000	1,452	3	8
H H the Maharaja of Cocchbehar.	5,000	1,452	3	8
H H the Maharaja of Patiala	5,000	1,452	3	8
Sir D J Tata, Kt	3,000	871	5	6
Sir S B Bharucha, Kt...	1,000	290	7	2
Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons	1,000	290	7	2
H H the Maharaja of Bikaner ...	1,000	290	7	2
H H the Aga Khan ...	1,000	290	7	2
The Jamsaheb of Navanagar ...	1,000	290	7	2
Maharaja of Natore ...	1,000	290	7	2
The Parsee Gymkhana, Bombay.	600	174	4	6
Messrs H and M M Cama ...	500	145	3	7
Mr R S Powalla	500	145	3	7
Mr R D Tata	500	145	3	7
Miss H F Petit	500	145	3	7
H H the Maharaja of Jodhpur...	500	145	3	7
Mr H E Wilkinson	300	87	2	8
The Elphinstone Cricket Club, Bombay	300	87	2	8
Sir D M Petit, Bart ...	250	72	9	9
The Hindoo Gymkhana, Bombay.	250	72	9	9
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart...	250	72	9	9
Mr H A Wadia	200	58	1	4
H H the Kuvar Saheb of Patiala.	200	58	1	4
Mr B D Petit	150	43	9	1
Mr J B Petit	150	43	9	1
Sir Sassoon David, Bart...	150	43	9	1
Messrs Merwanjee and Sons ...	150	43	9	1
Mr K S Powalla, ...	150	43	9	1
Mr K D Dubash	150	43	9	1
A Hindu Gentleman ...	150	43	9	1
Mr R N Wadia	150	43	9	1
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Russell..	100	29	0	8
Mr A J Bilimoria ...	100	29	0	8
Mr J J Gazdar	100	29	0	8
Mr D G Sookhadwalla ...	100	29	0	8
The Poona Parsi Gymkhana ...	100	29	0	8
Mr Mahomed Hajeebhoy ...	100	29	0	8
Mr N C Sen	100	29	0	8
Mr T M Nathoobhoy ...	100	29	0	8
Major J G Greig	100	29	0	8
Mr F M Guarda	100	29	0	8
Mr S A Wahed	100	29	0	8
Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomonji ...	100	29	0	8
Mr W A Dhabholkar ...	100	29	0	8
Mr H M Mehta	60	17	6	11
Mr A C Rumboll	50	14	8	6
Mr A H Byrt Esq ...	25	7	4	3
Mr S T Sheppard ...	25	7	4	3
Total Rs.	41,660	12,100	0	0

The following statement shows the receipts and expenses of Committee :—

Receipts.				Rs.	a.	p.
Subscription received in India as Guarantee Money				41,660	0	0
Interest on the above				511	10	8
Gate Money received in England :—	£.	s.	d.			
Oxford University C C ...	30	0	0			
South Wales C C... ...	50	0	0			
M C C	200	0	0			
Cambridge University ...	32	13	6			
Warwickshire C C ...	22	6	3			
Lancashire C C C ...	100	0	0			
Staffordshire C C C ...	11	13	3			
Surrey C C C ...	100	0	0			
Kent C C C	100	0	0			
Northamptonshire C C C.	21	11	6			
Yorkshire C C C... ...	100	0	0			
Leicestershire C C C ...	43	0	11			
Somersetshire C C C ...	17	0	3	19472	0	0
Lincolnshire C C C ...	25	0	0			
Durham C C C ...	47	17	9			
Northumberland C C C...	53	6	0			
North of Scotland C C ...	50	0	0			
Scottish Cricket Union...	50	0	0			
Scottish Counties ...	58	8	0			
Northern Cricket Union.	50	0	0			
Woodbrook	75	0	0			
Sussex C C C	35	10	3			
Gloucestershire C C C ...	29	16	0			
	£ 1,293	2	8			
Total Rs.				61,643	10	8

Expenses.	Rs.	a.	p.
Post charges, etc.	204	11	0
Printing, stationery and clerical charges..	167	15	0
Salaries to Cricket Professional ... .. Rs. 4,519 15 0 and Cricket expenses in Bombay... ... ... " 265 12 0	4,785	11	0
Passage money for 14 players from Bombay to London and back ...	13,182	4	0
Personal expenses to the Members of the Team	10,720	0	0
Board and Lodging expenses in England (including tip money) ...	15,581	2	0
Railway tickets for the tour in England...	2,606	3	0
Conveyance charges during the tour in England	822	8	0
Luggage and Porterage charges during the tour	640	10	0
Presents to Mr Lacey of M C C and to Mr Egleton of Thos Cook and Sons, London	442	10	0
Sundry expenses	321	9	0
Total expenses	49,475	3	0
Balance in Bank	12,168	7	8
Total Rs.	61,643	10	8

A meeting of the members of the "Indian Cricket Team for England Committee" will be held at Tata's Offices, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 10th of April, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Business:—To adopt the statement of receipts and expenses connected with the All-India cricket team tour, which has been duly audited. To authorise the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Secretaries to return the amounts returnable (pro rata) to the Indian guarantors; to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, and finally to dissolve the Committee.

THREE DAYS IN A SHAFT.

A Kalgoorlie Message dated March 17 says :—A most remarkable escape from death was reported on Saturday morning, when Miss Ruby Tyler, well-known in musical circles in Kalgoorlie, was rescued from an abandoned shaft about 60ft. deep close to the Kalgoorlie racecourse. Messrs. J. D. and Hugh Thompson (father and son) visited the shaft with the object of commencing prospecting operations. The father had occasion to go away for a while leaving his son at the shafts. While there he heard the faint sound of a human voice from below. The call was repeated and he telephoned for the police. This was responded to by Constable Spalding, who procured assistance, and a windlass was quickly erected over the shaft. Mr. A. G. Busostow descended on a rope and found the young woman at the bottom. He asked how she got there, and she replied that when running away from some boys on Wednesday afternoon she ran to the top of the dump, and while looking back at them she fell into the shaft.

Mr. Busostow made Miss Tyler safe to the rope, and they were hauled to the surface, but on reaching the top the girl became unconscious. She was conveyed to the Government Hospital the doctor was not there, and the nurse refused to admit the patient until the doctor had been communicated with. An examination revealed no physical injuries beyond some bruises, but the patient was in a very weak state.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THEIR MAJESTIES' FIRST COURT.

The King and Queen held the first State reception of this year at Buckingham Palace on March 8. The Court was chiefly diplomatic and official. As is usual, however, on such occasions, many presentations were made in addition in the general company. For the first time the usual number was increased by 160 ladies, all being enabled to go through the ceremony in the time allotted owing to the shorter trains worn in accordance with the new regulations. The number received last night was about 360. The Queen wore a dress and train of unrelieved black. There was the touch of rich soft colour supplied by the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, worn across the bodice, and the diamonds worn by her Majesty were superb. The Duchess of Devonshire, in attendance as Mistress of the Robes, wore a Princess dress of softest black satin, on which was a very handsome raised design in velvet. The top portion of the bodice part was black tulle, embroidered in a severe and beautiful crosswise design with black and white diamonds; the sleeves of tulle were fringed with black and white diamonds, and the skirt was held together down one side with black velvet petalled roses, the train being black lace. Her Grace wore a very fine diamond tiara, necklet, and corsage ornaments, and a long rope of large pearls. The Ladies in Waiting and Maids of Honour were also dressed in black. Ladies of all Embassies and Legations attended, wives of Ambassadors representing European Sovereigns. Madame de Villa Urrutia was beautifully sattired in soft and clinging black, picturesquely draped and showing some dark grey. Very fine diamonds were worn. The Marchesa Imperiali and Countess Benckendorff were the only other ladies of Ambassadorial rank. The German Embassy ladies were headed by Madame von Kuhlmann, wife of the Councillor, whose train of silver brocade was lined with white satin, and attached to the shoulders with crossing straps of diamond embroidery. The dress of soft white satin was veiled with net wrought in long curving lines of cut crystal and of white jet. The top of the bodice part was veiled with black tulle wrought with diamante and pearls. Madame de Beistegui, wife of the Representative of Mexico, was handsomely attired in black. Mrs. J. C. Phillips, mother of Mr. William Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy, wore a black velvet dress, embroidered with jet, and finished with a handsome ostrich feather trimming. The train of black velvet broche was lined with satin, and bordered with ostrich feather trimming. Diamonds and pearls were the ornaments.

OFFICIAL PRESENTATIONS.

In the official circle the Marchioness of Crewe, wife of the Secretary of State for India, was presented on Lord Crewe's promotion in the Peerage and addition of office. A black, soft, heavy charmeuse-satin dress was worn. It was flashing with effective diamante embroideries on black tulle, which were used across the top part of the bodice and on the shoulders also, where the train was attached at the back. The train was a plain one of rich black Salome velvet. A tiara, necklet, and corsage ornaments of diamonds and pearls were worn. Mrs. Winston Churchill, presented on the right Hon. Winston Churchill's appointment as First Lord of the Admiralty, wore a dress of the new soft velvet brocade in a shade of ivory white. The gown, in Princess style, was draped in long classical lines from a soft upper part of tulle and rich pearl embroidery. The skirt was caught up slightly at the back, and the sleeves were of net, embroidered with pearls. The Countess of Chesterfield, wife of the Lord Steward, was gowned in white satin, made in Princess style, and embroidered with diamonds. The train was of oxydised silver tissue, and very beautiful diamonds were worn. Lady Ewart, wife of Lieut.-General Sir J. S. Ewart, Adjutant-General to the Forces, wore a beautiful pearl-grey rich satin dress, with touches of black tulle on the bodice, and finished with pearl embroidery and long chains of large pearls hanging amid the drapery from the shoulders. The train was of white and silver rich English brocade, and the design a very fine one. The bodice part was finished with pearl-embroidered lace. The Hon. Lady Keppel, wife of the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Deputy-Master of the Household, wore a Princess dress of silver brocade trimmed with silver tulle and silver embroidered ornaments. The train was of real lace, the design flecked over with indescent paillettes and lined with soft satin. It was attached from the shoulders by silver ornaments. Diamond and pearl ornaments were worn. Mrs. Joseph Pease, wife of the President of the Board of Education, was presented on her husband's new office, and wore a charming half-mourning toilet in grey and black. Mrs. McKinnon Wood, wife of the Secretary for Scotland, presented on her husband's appointment to that office, wore a lilac charmeuse dress over an underdress of silver grey satin, embroidered with oxydised silver. The bodice was of this embroidery, finished with cream-coloured lace, veiled with pale lilac chiffon. The train was of very fine old Limerick lace mounted on chiffon. Pearl and diamond ornaments were worn. Mrs. Percy Illingworth, wife of Mr. P. H. Illingworth, M. P., Lord of the Treasury, wore a dress of ciel blue chiffon, very finely embroidered over Eastern pink satin supreme. There was a scarf of silver lace arranged on the bodice, and passed to the back of the waist, whence it fell on the skirt. The train was of similar blue chiffon, draped gracefully over silver tissue, with ropes of diamante. Lady Evans, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Probate Division, wore a gown of white tambour lace and gold and silver lace over ivory satin, finished with gold diamante and crystal tassels. The train was of black velvet, lined with gold tissue and finished with gold lace, and slung on to the shoulders with gold cords and diamante tassels. Diamond and pearl ornaments were worn. Mrs. Herbert Heath, wife of Rear-Admiral Herbert Heath, M. V. O., A. D. C. to the King, wore a dress of white and gold brocade draped with gold issue. The train was of Nattier bloe velvet lined with pale pink satin.

EAST INDIAN TRADE.

A largely attended meeting of merchants and others interested in trade with India was held at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce on March 8. Mr. Charles Campbell McLeod presided, and after discussion it was resolved to request the Council of the Chamber to sanction the formation of an East Indian section of the Chamber to deal with matters relating to India and Ceylon. Sir Felix Schuster commented on the development of Indian trade and industry. He thought that it would be wise that the section should devote its attention to commercial matters and not to subjects which touched on political and social affairs. All reasonable suggestions which the new section might submit to the India Council would receive adequate consideration.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd April.

124. Leave—The following members are granted leave of absence from 1st April to 31st October 1912 :—Corpl. A. Swann, Corpl. F. Pearce, Gunners W. Saunders, Gunner W. O'Brien, Gunner H. Littlehales, and Trpt. A. Beale.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters as early as possible.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd April.

265. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912, at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White. N. C. Officers and Volunteers, Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

266. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

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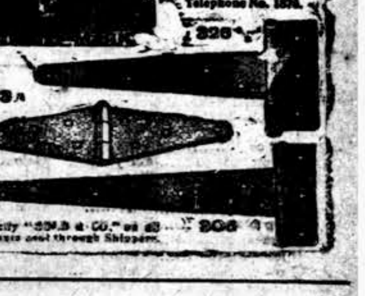

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Packed Free. All charges prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks' Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9. Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323." P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Knudsen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Baron Fairlie, 2,322 tons, Captain H. W. Foley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal. The captain exports that he passed the steamer Zeenia, on fire, off Quilon, not requiring assistance.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Salpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo an 16 deck passengers.

The steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. A. Morrison, arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 208 deck passengers.

The steamer Fitzclarence, 2,588 tons, Captain H. W. Neuton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain C. A. Groves, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, with a general cargo.

The steamer Fairport, 2,433 tons, Captain G. Greig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria with ballast.

Captain S. de R. Lockyer of the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Marmora, which reached this port, on Friday, from Sydney via Colombo reports that he received a message from the Company's Assaye having passed a four Masted Barque pointed lead colour, four miles off Pigeon Island at 7 p.m. on March 28.

The steamer Mars, 2,236 tons, Captain C. S. Goodwin arrived in harbour on Sunday for Durban, with a cargo of coal.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nadir. 2,041 tons, Captain O. J. Ellis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itola, 3,402 tons, Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

The steamer Kirriemoor, 2109 tons, Captain T. Sisterson will sail to-day for Hamburg and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 3157 tons Captain H. K. Vandergoot sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Rotterdam with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Landaura, 2157 tons Captain H. G. Woodget, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Turkistan 2869 tons, Captain C. Bliault, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

NOTICE.

The following notice has been issued:—

From the 22nd to about the 30th of April the Unattended Bombay Floating Light-vessel will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a Light-vessel painted red and having three masts. By day she will carry a red ball at the main mast head. By night she will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the water line, visible all round the horizon at a distance in a clear weather of 10 miles.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captn.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	A'werp		J M & Co
B Obyboom	3991	Wodge	Antwerp		M M & Co
C&R Altmark	2715	Haase	Rangoon	6-4	W & A G & Co
D&E Hindoo	3156	Groves		10-4	J Finlay & Co
F Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	5-4	N Y Kaisha
H Southvill	2256	Hair	Genoa	16-4	J M & Co
K Tjomo	899	Danielson			T M & Co
M Osteric	4105	Findlay	Kobe		T M & Co
N Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria	10-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Kirreemoor	2109	Listerson	D'kirk	8-4	T Morrison & Co
P Clearpool	2714	Burnell			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1169	Hughes	Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co
Q Mohammadi	1251	Newby			Bo & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Olympia	2269	Kinnaird	L'pool	2-4	W & A G & Co
3 Hatumet	2584	Peters	Antwerp	1-4	J M & Co
3 Begum	2946	Crebbin	Kobe	29-3	T M & Co
5 Raithmoor	1990	Peterson	Garston	6-1	W & A G & Co
6 Habsburg	2416	Siberich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
7 Cleopatra	2132	Chersich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
8 Orseolo	2849	Veera			V S N Co
9 City of Birmingham	4868	Dowse	K'chi		K N & Co
10 & 11 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	Liverpool	3-4	K N & Co
12&13 Mooltan	4834	Raddock	London	6-4	P & O Co
14 Kuala	360	McLarin		11-3	K N & Co
16 President	2088	Bremer	Darselem	6-4	A Strandes Co
H W P D					
Netravati	699	Fakira	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	549	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
Kauri	553	Mahomed	Bhownagar	3-4	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Karachi	2-4	Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Majide	1857	Watson			Bo & P S N Co
M W D D					
Bahrein	1403	Broome	Busreh	1-4	Arab S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Helios	Knudsen	B'kog, Mar 11
	Baron Fairlee	Foley	Calcutta, Mar 13
31	Habsburg	Siberich	Trieste, Mar 16
	Mars	Goodwin	Durban, Mar 10
	Nadir	Ellis	Calcutta, Mar 8
	Lalpoora	Pratt	Calcutta, Mar 2
	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, Mar 23
	Fitzclarence	Neaton	Calcutta, Mar 14
	Itola	Tucker	Calcutta, Mar 8
	Hindoo	Groves	Hull, Feb 29
Apl. 1	Fairport	Greig	Al'andris, Mar 15
	Landaura	Woodget	Calcutta, Feb 18
	Turkistan	Bliault	Middlesbro' &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Cleopatra	Chiside	Trieste, etc.
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, etc.
	Gramsbergen	Vandergoot	Antwerp.

The steamer Kirriemoor, Capt Sisterson, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Dunkirk etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Habsburg for Trieste etc.
" E F Ferdinand for China etc.
" Helios for Bangkok.
" Pearlmoor for Liverpool etc.
" Fairport for Liverpool.
" Lalpoora for Calcutta.
" Turkistan for Antwerp.
" Itola for Calcutta.
" Hindoo for Hull, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

[illegible] Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 31st ultimo and is due here on the 2nd instant, at 10 a.m.

The P and O steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 2 [illegible] Sunday 31st March, and also the steamer Oriental, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Sunday 31st March.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay 30th ultimo.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed Portsaid on the 28th ultimo and is due to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 9th instant.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1912.

CANADA AT WORK.

CANADA goes full speed ahead in her farming industry, if all be as a special correspondent in the *Times* relates. An increase on the figures for 1910 of well over four millions sterling in the sale of her grain, cattle and other land produce is not a bad proof of this. And Canadians looked on 1911 as a hard year for farmers. More business is done in wheat than in any other grain or crop and more money is made by its export. Even the amount wanted for home use and for seed is immense; 21,000,000 bushels will be sown in 1912, and 6,000,000 bushels required to feed the Canadians themselves. Besides all this they had 95 million bushels to export. Most of this goes east to, or through, the United States. It has to travel by rail to Winnipeg at the head of the Great Lakes and is stored there waiting for transport to the Atlantic sea-board and beyond. Congestion is inevitable, and the grain exporters are anxiously expecting concessions from the Canadian-Northern and Canadian Pacific lines which will enable them to send wheat in bond at favourable rates. Canada gets very good prices for her grain and last year there was a distinct rise for the best kinds. The total received for inspected wheat was nearly 63 million dollars, or over £12,000,000 sterling, a very fine turn-over. But the farmer has other sources of interest and revenue. He cultivates roots and fodder crops and finds them yearly better worth growing. Alberta which is one of the most progresssive of newly worked districts, had 100,000 acres under hay and clover.

That and the two neighbouring provinces, last year, nearly doubled the 1910 acreage under these crops. Alberta was so well pleased with the results of her roots that she placed over five times as much land under them in 1911 and grew sugar beet on a fine scale besides. The value of all this in dollars well repays the trouble. Butter-making flourishes in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, so long the wild and lonely resort of Indians and fur-trappers. Now the peaceful farmer guards his flocks and herds and tills his fertile glebe to its highest point. One of the only directions in which Western Canada has not advanced is in the export of live stock. Two years ago, 48,511 head of cattle were sold out of the country, while last year's figure was only 10,356. But there seem to be excellent reasons for this. The number has been going down since 1908, when to Great Britain alone the Canadian West sent 90,000 head of cattle. South American chilled beef is the principal cause of the shrinkage. This was clearly recognised, directly beef from the Argentine found favour in British markets. South America has no rival in the cheap production of cattle and her breeders were not slow to see their advantage in this respect. They paid any price for first-class stock and now the big ranches can boast of having practically pure-bred cattle, the primest animals for beef, and, as South America has the very best fodder in any quantity, prime condition is a matter of course. The prejudice against chilled meat died a natural—or perhaps from the point of view of the Canadian exporter an unnatural—death. Argentine beef was to be had in London last year at only two pence per pound more than Canadian cattle were fetching at the port of shipment. This alone shows how the trade is tending and that South American chilled beef has come to stay.

British Columbia, in its new found energy, is importing cattle from Western Canada and had 30,000 head from Alberta alone last year, which is a remarkable increase on what she needed before. The Canadian West requires many horses in its farming operations and, while waiting for the maturing of its own stud which was started on a respectable scale five years ago, imported from other countries. In 1910 through the lake port of Winnipeg, for instance, 33,000 horses came to the Canadian West from the older districts of the Dominion. This year Winnipeg despatched only 26,072, for the first crop of horses bred in the West were ready to take up their burden of work. Manitoba, and especially the district of Brandon, is one of the chief centres of horse-breeding, and from there 1,200 horses, at an average price of 300 dollars each were shipped last year. In spite of the extensive use of agricultural steam machinery, horses will still be wanted in the enormous tracts of the great Canadian West to be developed. The small farmer will continue there as elsewhere to find that the help of a horse is indispensable, and for many years to come it will afford an excellent market for good farm and riding horses. The Canadian West is supplying places in older States and countries with many of the necessaries of life. Her trade is going up by great leaps, the record of one year is, more often than not, doubled in the following twelvemonths and all is easily consumed by foreigners and her own people. They, too, are multiplying and becoming a strong contingent in the Dominion, which absorbs every season a countless number of men, women and children from every part of the northern world. These are not dumped down on the shores, but are carefully selected, so that the loafer, the idler, and the unsound are kept rigidly outside.

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ASIATICS IN AUSTRALIA. So rabid is the average Australian colonist in his opposition to the Asiatic and his labour that an agitation has been begun against the purchase of cane chairs by the Government. The mail brings us an account of the reception accorded to a deputation, representing the Metropolitan District Council, the Fremantle Trades Association and the Furniture Employes' Union, by the Minister, the object of the deputation being to protest against the manufacture of furniture by Asiatics, as affecting white labour engaged in the industry. Government was asked to insert a condition in all contracts for the supply of furniture for official use to the effect that the same must be made entirely in factories employing white labour only, to stamp such Asiatic manufactures with an indelible stamp and to introduce such legislation as is necessary to penalise any person selling or attempting to sell furniture made by Asiatic labour or misrepresenting the same to be made by white labour. Prior to the advent of the Labour Government, furniture of Asiatic manufacture found its way into Government offices. Though as one delegate said, white carpenters were walking the streets while the Asiatics flourished. Small orders for oak furniture had been made for Government institutions, then larger orders had been copied from white men's designs to equip other Government institutions. But the chief cause of complaint now has reference to wicker-work, in which the Chinese undoubtedly excel. Another speaker pointed out that in some places an article consisting of, say, three pieces is turned out as of white manufacture, when as a matter of fact two parts are of Chinese make. Such imposition and misrepresentation should be punished and, if possible, prevented, but it would be a matter of difficulty. Another fact mentioned was that some large firms are in the habit of sending to England for furniture catalogues, getting Chinese to turn out articles with these designs as a guide, passing the piece of furniture to white men for the purpose of polishing and finishing off, and then selling them as product of a white factory. It was felt that a lot of the difficulty would be overcome by having a practical man as inspector of furniture. And so Government is asked to appoint special officers to prevent these practices. It would appear that arrangements such as prevail under our own Merchandise Marks Act would suffice, but that is not all that the Labour representatives wish in Australia. Their desire is to destroy Asiatic manufactures and keep the Asiatic far from their shores.

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WHITE AT HEART AS WELL AS SKIN. WHILE the Australian wishes all his fellow-colonists to be white in skin he also wishes him to be pure at heart. He is now attempting to put down mixed bathing at hot-weather resorts, as conducive to immorality, and to prohibit the importation of impure literature. Religious denominations, friendly societies and kindred organisations combine in efforts for both objects and a fortnight ago in the Melbourne Town Hall a meeting representing all these bodies, called by the Catholic Federation, met to devise the best means of suppressing impure literature. Sir John Madden, who presided, declared that he had from time to time received a great many letters which told him that gross publications were spread about the country by hawkers, chiefly Afghans and Indians—the Asiatic the offender again. That being the case, we understood how very far-reaching and bitterly degrading such a condition of things must be. One learned, said Sir John, from the authorities of the Lunacy Department that there was in the asylums a marked disproportion of young people who were sent to the institutions as lunatics, more or less confirmed. What the cause was the authorities were not in a position to say definitely, but they had a strong suspicion that it was the effect of the immoral influence of impure literature. There was a considerable body of printed matter that circulated regularly, and was of the utmost vulgarity and extreme in its indecency. It was for ever assaulting everything respectable, venerable, and becoming, and for ever elevating things abominable. It was not only useless but desparately mischievous. Finally a resolution was carried :—"That this conference is of opinion that serious injury is being done to the morals of young Australians by the circulation of indecent, impure, and obscene newspapers, by indecent and corrupting books, by obscene or suggestive postcards and prints, and certain objectionable cinematographic pictures." Of course this sounds all right, but it is to be hoped Australians will not civilise themselves off the face of the earth.

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ANGLO-INDIANS FOR AUSTRALIA. It might reasonably be anticipated that being opposed to the Asiatic, whether Chinese or British-Indian, the Australian would object to the Anglo-Indian, properly so-called. Such is not the case, for the Australian official is anxious that his Anglo-Indian brother shall settle in the commonwealth. He is more or less of a capitalist and requires no Government assistance, so the far-seeing colonist can find room for him. But the less-discerning would rather be stayed away, and we find one writing to a daily journal to point out that anyone who has read much of the family life of the British in India can see wide differences between it and theirs, but we may assume all those level-headed parents who decide on home-forming in Australia will know something of what they intend to undertake with the hope of its prospective advantages in healthy climate and business openings for their youths and maidens. It is urged by those who would welcome the Anglo-Indian that the difference in domestic life between India and Australia need not alarm them. House-work in Australia can easily be so simplified that what is termed menial work can be got over with a minimum of drudgery if all the members of a family use their ingenuity in that direction. The sons who elect to take on pioneering work at cattle, sheep, and corn-raising can gain some experience of future camping comfort necessities by helping their mothers and sisters through their first difficulties in the new art they will need to cultivate of doing without superfluities, just as those women did in Australia's early days, who left luxurious homes to start new ones in the back blocks. Moreover, it is argued that the exhilarating air of Australia will carry plucky people through what may from a distance look like mountains of difficulties, and if they are not so foolish as to attempt what some writers seem to think unavoidable, viz., "work through the hottest hours of the day," they will benefit both in health and pocket through the change from their Indian mode of life. Those who write on the impossibility of North Australia being occupied by white people should give credit to workers towards that object of assuming that population will only creep gradually out from such centres as have been proved to be healthily habitable, and they will take up-to-date notions with them as to requirements for health in dress and food and hours of working.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 22nd instant, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

AN Indian Telegraph Department notice states that deferred foreign telegrams at half rates are to be accepted also for Greece from the 1st instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th March, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 586,547 maunds and Rs. 16,036 in the earnings.

A VIOLENT storm passed over Simla yesterday afternoon. No serious damage is reported, but telegraph and telephone wires have been disorganised over the station. The weather is cloudy.

MR. H. B. WALKER, manager of Messrs. Steel Brothers, Rangoon, is reported missing since Saturday night and all police stations being notified and a look out is kept out on the river. After dining with a friend at the Kanoungto Mill on the river side Mr. Walker took a sampan and is alleged to have informed the boatman to proceed to Seikkgyi. After going some distance neither boatman nor Mr. Walker has been heard of.

THE Mysore Government, in reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's report on plague administration during the past official year, regrets to note that there was a large increase of plague in the province compared with the two previous years, the figures being 12,697 seizures and 8,886 deaths against 51,182 and 3,688 respectively last year and that only 54,614 persons were inoculated against 72,880. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 45,903 against Rs. 44,719.

THE progress Queen Alexandra is making towards recovery from her recent attack of influenza, it was stated in mail week, is more slow than could have been desired, and Her Majesty's condition continues to give rise to some amount of uneasiness to her family and those in attendance.

CURIOUS instances have come before me, writes a correspondent, of the keeness of young boys in the English pit districts to become colliers. A poor woman was speaking to me of her son, a boy of twelve. "He'll soon be a help," she said, "for he's high up in his standards and all ready for work. I suggested it seemed a pity a bright lad should be doomed to such a lift. "Ee, no," she said, "he's proper wild to get deawn t' pit." Stranger still was the case of a of boy of higher social class who ran away from school threetimes to work in the mines, until at last his friends gave in and let him go to work underground.

MANY good old English customs survive only in America. A retiring Speaker off the House of Commons used to carry off his chair as a souvenir. This was in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The North American Colonial Parliaments borrowed the custom, and at Ottawa to this day the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons always claims the chair as his perquisite at the end of a Parliament, and the claim is regularly conceded without question. They also borrowed the custom in the United States—and they have improved on it. The latest improvement has caused a sharp difference of opinion between the Senate of Connecticut and the Attorney General of that State. The Senate has lately changed its quarters to a new chamber in the State Capitol at Hartford, and the Senators, before removing claimed the chairs and desks of their old Chamber as souvenirs. A resolution was passed directing the State Comptroller to send the chairs and desks to the homes of the Senators—carriage free,—and the furniture would have been distributed had not the Attorney General intervened with a written opinion that it could only be done by Act of Parliament.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Immigrant Girls' Protection.

THE CRICKET TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, MARCH 8.

THE dilatoriness which is now marking the occupation of the Federal capital territory by the Commonwealth Government can only be explained by a desire to spread the burden of the expense over a number of years. No land has yet been bought. The Home Affairs Department is in occupation of part of the estate, but after a year negotiations has not fixed the price to be given for it. A large scheme of water, railway, and building works has been approved, but until the territory has been acquired from its freeholders, these expensive works cannot be entered upon. A visit being made to Yass-Canberra by the Secretary of the Department of Home Affairs is connected with the purchase of all land surrounding the city site which may prove essential sites for construction camps, a sanitation scheme, and waterworks and railways. Meanwhile even the whole question of Federal control over the catchment area of the Molonglo and Queanbeyan River hangs fire. A report received by the Minister of Home Affairs on Saturday, states that the banking facilities for workmen, concerning which complaints and promises were made last session, are not yet established. A trial survey for a railway between the capital site and Goulbourn-Cooma railway has disclosed an easy route with a ruling gradient of one in 75. A survey is now being made for a railway to Jervis Bay, and it is intended to proceed at an early date with this line. Preliminary investigations to determine the site of the dam on the Cotter are proceeding at a cost of £2,000, and a road to the Cotter is being constructed. The department appears to be estimating for a population of 250,000, for the report states—The mean daily flow in the Cotter has increased to 7,000,000 gallons, which must be regarded as satisfactory, considering that the requirements of a population of 250,000 at 100 gallons a day a head, amount to only 25,000,000 gallons. The Federal Capital Design Board is now getting to work, and on Wednesday the first of packing cases in which designs have arrived from all parts of the world will be opened. The ballroom at the Federal Government House will be the judging room. Round it the designs will be ranged, and in it the judging will proceed for probably six weeks.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Barclay exploration expedition passed across land in the Northern Territory which Mr. R. H. McPherson, second in command, who arrived in Melbourne on Saturday, declares is magnificent country for settlement. The climate, Mr. McPherson described as perfect, with regular bountiful rains. Rich grasses abound, and wide undulations at parts characterise the country, providing lovely panoramas. It consists mostly of plains so flat that a comprehensive running of levels would be required to determine the natural fall. Mr. McPherson has returned after fourteen months' travelling in Central and Northern Australia. The expedition was despatched to select sites for wells on the stock routes to report upon the country along the 132nd meridian, and to see whether a port could be readily made in the Gulf of Carpentaria for the eastern tableland country. It is this part of the Territory which Mr. McPherson considers is assured of a great future as a sheep and cattle country. The expedition passed within sight of 500,000 acres of green meadow land. "There is no scrub," said Mr. McPherson, "such as that in which sheep have been lost on the southern ranges. All this eastern tableland should be settled with sheep. The tableland is reached 60 miles from Borroloola, a little township 40 miles up the navigable McArthur River. For these lands it is necessary of course to have a port on the gulf, for produce cannot be carried overland to Dorwin. The Borroloola police have shown that the land is capable of growing excellent India wheat, but whether this will be a payable enterprise remains to be seen. Captain Barclay, with a small staff, has remained in the locality to spy out a port."

Speaking generally of the expedition, Mr. McPherson stated that sites had been selected for eight wells on the stock route between Yellow Waterhole and Anthony's Lagoon. These would be about 30 miles distant, and would provide good water. "I left Borroloola on November 9," he continued, "in charge of the return party, and here we are just back in March. It is no country for camels. A camel is pigheaded enough to eat anything. It takes poisonous ironwood and gutta-percha leaves and the result may be seen from the fact that two leaves of ironwood kill a horse. We had 21 camels when we left. They had to be tied to trees at night and shepherded by a boy during the day in order to keep them from poisonous vegetables, and they became very sulky. Dr. Woolnough said we should never get a camel back to Adelaide. Then the rain came. It rained for 31 days at McArthur, and one afternoon so busy were we packing and unpacking the bogged camels that we made only four miles in five hours. I was anxious lest I should lose all my camels, for that would have meant a loss of men, but we got through with the loss of thirteen of the animals. Camels do not really go far without water unless the grasses are good. They get sulky after a couple of days.

The eastern country is magnificent till the Rankine River is reached. Of course, the inland rivers are merely great dry creeks in summer. The sheep country extends to the Queensland border, and there are some fine stations at Anthony's Lagoon, Brunette, and Alexandra. At Anthony's Lagoon, where the external Affairs Department is preparing to sink a subartesian bore 3,000 ft. The water from such bores is good and as clear as rainwater, and can be got easily at parts at about 300 ft. After Rankine the Territory is simply a desert until Sandover is reached, and then the excellent stock country of the MacDonnell Ranges is struck.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

After a successful tour through Australia, the English team of cricketers sailed for England by the R. M. S. Orvieto on March 8. Mr. Warner, the captain of the team, was interviewed prior to the vessel's departure. "You know," he remarked, "I think the Australians got a false impression of their strength by their play with the South Africans. We unquestionably had a magnificent team. We had just the right blending of youth and experience. The only people we ought to have had on English form were Spooner and Fry. The idea seemed to get abroad that we were not a magnificent side, Cricket in England was never stronger than now. For that reason we ask Australia to send their best team. Not to do so will be most unfair to England. In the present unfortunate dispute, I have not taken anybody's side, but have tried to get the best Australian team to go. I do hope that yet the breach may be healed, and that Hill Armstrong, and Trumper will be members of the Australian team. My one wish was to get the players who have stood out to go to England. When I could not move the Board of Control, I got hold of those players and personally begged of them to go. If they had consented, and afterwards made a dignified protest their position would have been higher than ever.

"In connection with the tour, I think, we have lost about £300 or £400, but I heard a rumour that the Board of Control was going to make this amount up. It seems a wrong thing that one side should make all the profit and the other a loss. The M. C. C. did not want a profit. At the same time they do not want a loss. Next time an English team comes to Australia we are going to ask for half the gate takings."

THE CRICKET TROUBLE.

At a six hours' sitting, the Board of Cricket Control endorsed the action taken by the chairman and secretary during the recent cricket crisis. It also declined to accept the South Australian Association's advance of £500 towards the preliminary expenses of the English tour on the terms which that association laid down. The Board resolved that if South Australia did not fall into line with the other States in the matter, her contribution would be returned. There were present at the meeting Messrs. W. P. McElhone, H.G. Hewlett (proxy for Mr. C.A. Sinclair), and S. Smith, jun. (New South Wales), J. F. G. Roxton and J. Allen (Queensland), and H. R. Rush and E. C. Bean (Victoria). No South Australian delegates were present. Mr. McElhone was in the chair. Telegrams from South Australia with reference to this special meeting were received, and the secretary explained the reasons for calling the meeting in Sydney. It was resolved "That the board regrets the action of the South Australian Cricket Association in not sending its delegates to the meeting, and approves of the calling of the meeting, in Sydney, since, under existing circumstances, it would have been very inadvisable for the board's officials to have been absent at this juncture." It was also resolved—"That the letter from the South Australian Association regarding their contribution of £500 towards the preliminary expenses of the tour be received, and as, in the opinion of the board, the restrictions relating to the advance as contained in their letter amounts to a repudiation of the obligations of the South Australian Cricket Association to provide their proportion of the preliminary expenses of the tour, the board declines to accept the advance on the conditions mentioned, and that the South Australian Association be so informed; also that in the event of the association's failure to withdraw the conditions the amount be returned."

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN SYDNEY.

It was with no uncertain voice that lovers of cricket in Sydney, decided that the action of the Board of Control in the cricket trouble was inimical to the best interests of Australian cricket. The gathering was representative of the cricket of New South Wales, and even at this late hour the opinions expressed and the enthusiasm that followed should make Messrs. McElhone and Co. hesitate before sending home a team that by no means represents the flower of Australian cricket.

Mr. Ashton, M. L. C., was in the chair, and as he and Mr. Wade appeared they were loudly cheered. Mr. Holmes (the Attorney-General), who followed, was greeted with enthusiasm, but when Mr. M. A. Noble walked towards the platform, the audience rose to its feet and cheered itself hoarse. Whenever Noble's name was mentioned or Hill's, Trumper's, or Armstrong's the crowd cheered lustily. There were about a dozen in the audience who sympathised with the board. Two of these were put out. One was drunk, and the other had no shirt on.

Resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Board of Control in its relations with the six players were to-day forwarded to the secretary of the board. Mr. Garrett, in a covering note, informed the board that any financial difficulties could easily be overcome, the inference being that should the board send 21 members to England, including the six, no difficulty need arise as to the money required. The board will deal with the matter at its next meeting. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the next meeting will be held in November, which is in keeping with the uncompromising attitude adopted by the board throughout the trouble.

IMMIGRANT GIRLS' WELFARE SOCIETY.

Many of the ladies of Adelaide, recognising it, have banded themselves into a society called the Immigrant Girls' Welfare Society, in which the principles expressed are carried out in connection with the scheme for introducing domestic servants which was initiated owing to the shortage of workers in the homes of South Australia. These ladies desire that a careful choice should be made in England of young girls desirous of bettering themselves, and who would be willing to come to Adelaide for different branches of domestic work, and the ladies undertake to meet them on arrival. They do not wish that girls should be enticed to leave their native country by promises of an extravagant nature. Indeed, they have now represented to headquarters at home that in nowise should this be done. They want girls who would be content to settle down, perhaps in the town, perhaps in the country, to steady, industrious work for approximately £30 a year, and a home. So far the ladies of the society have not been disappointed. The Government matron has stated that only one girl out of nearly a hundred has been altogether dissatisfied. But, on the other hand, the girls have had no cause to complain. The wages offered have been good. The Government matron has been kind and sympathetic towards these strangers, many of whom were worn out and sickly after the unaccustomed experience of a hard sea voyage. The ladies of the Welfare Society have nobly seconded her efforts, calling at the Exhibition, where the girls are installed until they take up their situations, and leaving flowers and books, sympathising with and cheering the ailing and the homesick. The ladies are doing more than this. In every suburb and every township into which the girls are sent, they have written to ladies of the same religious views as the girls, charging them to take under their care the welfare of these newcomers, and to report to the secretary any change in their situation. Thus the girls are never to feel that they are without a friend in a strange land, needing to buy sympathy from the unworthy and insinuating individuals who may cross their path. The work these ladies are doing for immigrant girls is work done for the love of their State and their fellows, and the late Government were not slow in recognising it as such, and giving into their hands authority to continue it on a larger scale. The present Government are following the same course, and hope before long to inaugurate a permanent home for receiving and keeping these girls. It is to be a place where the girls will be unmolested, under the care of a resident matron, where they can obtain the medical aid so necessary to the newly arrived immigrant, where every effort is to be made to encourage and fit them to take up their respective duties and through their aid permit overworked mothers to have time not only to rear families, but to bring them up well, both physically and morally. So in time these girls themselves will be fitted to become the wives of our young men and people our waste areas with a strong and industrious class.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

AN AUSTRIAN SENSATION.

EMPEROR THREATENS TO ABDICATE.

Hungary Seeks to Limit his Powers.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 1.

A sensation has been caused in Austria-Hungary by the news of the audience, which Count Khuen Hedervary, the Hungarian Premier, had with the Emperor Francis Joseph on Friday.

It is stated that the Emperor threatened to abdicate, unless the resolution passed by the Hungarian Parliament, limiting His Majesty's powers regarding the calling out of the reserves, were withdrawn. The Hungarian Cabinet unwillingly acquiesced in the resolution with a view to ending the opposition and obstruction to the Army Bill. It was the King's resolute refusal to assent, which led to the crisis and finally induced the Cabinet to abandon the resolution, and seek to placate the Opposition otherwise.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has now issued a letter to Count Khuen Hedervary, which is practically an appeal to the Hungarian nation. The letter emphasises the care with which His Majesty has observed and maintained the nation's constitutional rights, and points out that His Majesty must as resolutely preserve his rights as a ruler. He can only fulfil his sovereign duties if he is enabled to carry out both obligations.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Ballots Continue to be Favourable.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Though Lancashire is hostile and some other coal-fields are doubtful, the ballots generally continue to favour the resumption of work. Meanwhile the army of the workless continues to increase by thousands daily.

THE SOUTH POLE.

News of Captain Scott's Advance.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The "Terra Nova," the ship of the Scott expedition, has arrived at Akaroa, New Zealand. Captain Scott is not on board. He sent a message to the "Terra Nova's" base at McMurdo Sound on January 3rd that he was remaining in the Antarctic for another winter to complete his work. His party was then 150 miles from the Pole, and was still advancing.

"GEORGES" OF THE EMPIRE.

Presentation of Gift to the King.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Lord Curzon, Lord George Hamilton and Sir George Reid, on Saturday, presented to the King the Coronation gift from the "Georges" of the Empire. The gift takes the form of a badge of the Order of the Garter, studded with diamonds.

The King sincerely thanked the subscribers, and promised that he will wear the badge on the first available opportunity.

HOME RULE.

Huge Demonstration in Dublin.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

A huge Home Rule demonstration was held in Dublin yesterday. The participants came from all parts of Ireland and their numbers were variously estimated at from sixty thousand to three hundred thousand. The gathering was massed in O'Connell Street, which was lined with platforms. Mr. Redmond was the chief speaker.

GALE IN GERMANY.

Great Iron Tower Blown Over.

BERLIN, MARCH 31.

The great iron tower of the wireless station at Naun, near Potsdam, has been blown down by a violent gale. The tower was 650 ft. high and had only recently been erected. It was regarded as one of the most remarkable feats of German engineering.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Signing of Protectorate Treaty.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

A message to the *Matin* from Fez states that a treaty establishing a French protectorate over Morocco was signed by the Sultan yesterday.

NAVAL RE-ORGANISATION.

Date of Effect of First Lord's Scheme.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The scheme of naval re-organisation described by Mr. Churchill on March 18th will come into force on May 1st.

The Sixth Cruiser Squadron will henceforth be called the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron.

THE CHINESE CABINET.

Severe Criticism by Native Press.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
PEKIN, MARCH 31.

The Chinese papers criticise the Cabinet severely, on the ground that several Ministers are inexperienced politically, and unable to inspire confidence in the people.

PEKING, APRIL 1.

A message from Hankow states that the Russo-Asiatic Bank has handed to the Wuchang Government one million and a half taels on behalf of the Belgian Syndicate whose Pekin representative states that China has been credited with five and half millions. The opposition to Tangshaoyi, the premier, is growing in North China, owing to the belief that a Belgian loan is principally a Russian enterprise and that Russia's non-entry into the international group discloses desire on part of that country to be unhampered by discussions with other powers.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Russians Bombard a Mosque.

TEHERAN, APRIL 1.

The Russians have bombarded a mosque at Meshed where numerous partisans of the ex-Shah had taken refuge.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Prince of Wales has left for Paris.

OXFORD BOAT RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The boat race was rowed again to-day, the start being made at 12-30 p.m. A strong north-westerly wind was blowing.

LATER.

Oxford won the boat race by six lengths, in 22min. 5secs. leading throughout.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The second day's session of the South Indian Association was resumed yesterday at 4 o'clock with the Hon. Mr. P. S Sivaswamy Iyer in the chair. Mr. C. Gopala Menon, Dubash of Messrs. Wilson and Co. read a paper on "India's economic conditions and outlook." His references to industries were interesting. The only Indian industry, which came into competition with England was cotton and India was Lancashire's best customer. He surveyed the position of the industry, and traced the effects of its competition on Lancashire trade.

A lively discussion followed and the chairman winding up the debate said that his own impression was that there was hope of improvement in various directions in the economic condition of the country.

Mr. D. F. Marsden next read a paper on "Dye stuff" and Dr. Simonson and Mr, Chatterton took part in the discussion. The other paper was on "Provincial finance" by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar, Deputy Collector of Kollegal.

PLANNING THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The Government of India are considering the details of the Delhi arrangements and the Delhi Town Planning Bill will be prepared and taken up during the autumn session of the Legislative Council. There are also possibilities of subsidiary legislation for the Imperial Capital. After Mr. Hailey's return from leave in the rains, the Delhi Board will be formed and the details of the personnel will be settled. In the meanwhile Mr. Brodie, Mr. Tutyens and Captain Swinton are expected to be in Delhi by the 16th instant, and possibly they will have an opportunity of conferring on their special duties, There are several Town Planning Acts, which the Government may utilize as a guide, particularly the recent ones which deal with this subject in the Philippines, and also the Bombay Government's town planning legislation. The Bill, it is expected, will be introduced and passed by the end of September.

"MATRI-PUJA" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

At the HighCourt to-day, Justices Holmwood and Sharfudin delivered judgment in the "Matri-puja" sedition case. This is an appeal preferred by a boy named Suresh Chunder Sanyal, who was convicted by the District Magistrate of Pabna under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code of writing and publishing a seditious pamphlet called "Matri-puja" and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships held that there was no proof that the accused wrote the pamphlet, and published it although he was of a seditious turn of mind. Their Lordships hoped that after this case he would mend his ways.

The accused was acquitted,

THE ARMY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 1st

Arrangements are proceeding for the Nicholson committee of inquiry. General Sir Robert Scallon has already arrived in Simla and started the preliminary work. Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson and Sir William Meyers will reach Simla about the 28th instant, and the Commander-in-Chief's special train has been placed at their disposal for the journey from Bombay. The scope of the inquiry will not be made public, but it will probably include all branches of Army expenditure, including the higher administration.

PROPOSED WINDING-UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Mr. Justice Chitty has fixed the 15th instant for the hearing of the application, made by Madho Rani Dassi, for the winding-up of the Co-operative Hindusthan Bank.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

Welcome from Calcutta Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

The Calcutta papers extend Lord Carmichael to-day a cordial and sincere welcome.

The *Englishman* says:—"Lord Carmichael comes to bind and heal wounds, and the very sense of loss under which Calcutta is smarting makes her the more determined to prove her allegiance to the new master, and to second and support his attempts to prove that, capital or no capital, this city still remains the premier city of India, and Bengal the foremost province."

The *Indian Daily News* warns the new Governor against the pitfalls that are being prepared for him and says:—"Lord Carmichael must have fair play and he will not have fair play if everything is to be understood to have been settled for him under civilian practice, rule and tradition. Every Governor, it is true, has these conditions to deal with and control if he is worth anything, but what Lord Carmichael is told is that he must submit to the civilian bureaucracy as an essential condition precedent to the success of his Governorship. Against this retrograde doctrine we wish at the threshold of a promising regime to enter our emphatic protest."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* after citing the difficult problems which will require the serious attention of the new Governor in Bengal, namely, the insanitary condition of the province, water scarcity and epidemics, says: "We can give this assurance to His Excellency with confidence that all educated Bengalis are entirely at his disposal, and that they will deem it a proud privilege to co-operate with him in the government of their country."

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Carmichael were accorded very warm welcome on their arrival in Calcutta this evening. Their Excellencies came from Madras by the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" and sailed slowly up the river between rows of gaily bedecked ships. They were met at Outram Ghat shortly after 5 o'clock by a number of officials including Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Chief Secretary; Mr. Collin, Commissioner of Presidency Division: Mr. Gresson, the Sheriff; Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Maddox, Chairman of the Corporation; and many others. A salute of 17 guns was fired on their arrival and Their Excellencies then drove between lines of troops and escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and Jacob's Horse to Government House. Here they were welcomed by His Honour Sir William Duke and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Chief Justice of Bengal, all judges, officials, members of Councils, Ruling Princes and noblemen were presented to them presentations numbering over 150 in all. In the Throne Room His Excellency formally took over charge, Warrant of Appointment being read by the Chief Secretary.

Then the Chairman of the Corporation presented an address to which Lord Carmichael made a long reply. He referred to the difficulties and opportunities which the position he was assuming entailed and said if he was to escape from difficulties and make most of the opportunities it would only be by securing co-operation and confidence of those amongst whom he was to live and work. He was going to do his best to make administrative changes a success so far as Bengal was concerned and he esteemed it an honour to have been selected as first Governor of the Province. He recognised how ignorant he was of India and of Bengal, but he would try to overcome that ignorance and when the King-Emperor who was convinced that changes would conduce to happiness and well-being of his people asked him to take a part in carrying those changes it was his duty to shirk no responsibility, but simply to obey his behest.

He could promise them that he would carefully study report of the Decentralisation Commission so that he might be able to deal with the case in fair manner when time arrived. He paid a high tribute to Calcutta, its citizens, its commerce and industry, and its institutions mentioning especially the Races which he said had won the admiration of Australian people. He hoped that he would be able to visit every part of the Presidency and learn for himself the needs of people, that would take time and labour and he knew he would be hampered in work by his ignorance, but there was one thing that reassured him and gave him confidence and that was presence on his Council of Sir William Duke, a man whom Bengal knew and trusted. He could assure them of his careful consideration for every subject that came before and especially of his sympathy for all schemes for improvement of education and sanitation. They must do all they could to help people of Bengal to help themselves. He knew there were many questions on which opinion was divided and other questions which tended to unite and it would be his duty as Governor to strengthen unity and lessen things that tended to divide the peoples of the province. He trusted he would always face any questions brought before him in spirit of determination to thoroughly understand the facts to look at them not from point of view of ruler only, but also that of ruled and to act fairly according to his lights If he could do that he would be doing his duty to Calcutta, to Bengal, to India, and to his Sovereign. More than that he could not do and he was sure that they would not ask him to. A public meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Calcutta to express the Joy at reunion of Bengal and to accord hearty welcome to Lord Carmichael. Meeting was not well attended as leaders of Indian community had at that time gone to receive their new Governor. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee who took chair while expressing joy at modification of partition deplored that seven millions of Bengalee-speaking people were not included in Bengal. Other speakers followed who hoped Lord Carmichael would not be captivated by the Civil Service.

SOUTHERN INDIAN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The second annual general meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday under the presidency of Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty. The report of the past year's working was submitted. In moving its adoption, the Chairman referred to the past season's crop, returns of foreign trade and commerce, legislation and India's industries. Regarding foreign trade, the Chairman remarked in introducing the Financial Statement in the Imperial Council the other day, the Hon'ble Finance Member observed that the record of our over sea commerce was an impressive one, and that the value of our exports was the highest on record. So far as that Presidency was concerned the total value of exports, excluding treasure, during the first eleven months of 1911-12 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, showed an increase of Rs. 1,667 lakhs. The exports of 1910-11 exceeded those of the previous year by a little less than 150 lakhs, and that had been exceeded by over Rs. 16 lakhs, while yet there was a month to run.

BRITISH STEAMER AFIRE.

Crew Landed at Cape Comorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The British steamer "Zinnia" of 2,339 tons under the command of Mr. D. Makai and freighted with coal arrived at Cape Comorin on Thursday morning ablaze. It had left Calcutta bound for Karachi. The Captain and crew numbering 57 in all have safely landed, and have been well housed. The condition of the vessel is hopeless. It is said that the outbreak of fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The news has been wired to Messrs. Graham and Co., agents at Colombo, and the Captain expects a relief steamer in a day or two to take them back.

LATER.

The following details are given by a Cape Comorin correspondent regarding the fire on board the steamer "Zinnia."

"The "Zinnia" steamer belonging to Stag Line, Ltd., North Shields, England, and commanded by Captain McKei, has arrived here in danger. The steamer is loaded with coal. When she was passing from Calcutta to Karachi the coal caught fire owing to some unknown cause while at a distance of about 200 miles from Cape Comorin. She anchored at Sri Moolapurum harbour here yesterday at 10 a.m., quite close to the shore and at a distance of a mile from the stranded German steamer "Rergedorf." There are 57 men in "Zinnia," eighteen being Europeans. Captain McKei and the crew who are badly in need of assistance are working with great courage to extinguish the fire.

It is hoped that the vessel has not been damaged. The best efforts made by Captain McKei and the crew to extinguish the fire were of no avail, as by 10 o'clock in the morning of yesterday the whole steamer was shrouded by one huge mass of smoke and it became absolutely impossible and dangerous for the crew to remain any longer in the burning steamer. The crew left her and reached the shore by means of life-boats. The crew and Captain came away with their belongings to Cape Comorin, assistance being rendered to them by local policemen They are accommodated at the Residency by the Dewan, who is communicated of the accident by the Captain. The steamer was loaded with 5,100 tons of coal, her capacity being 5,700 tons. She left Calcutta on the 18th bound for Karachi. It was after the steamer had proceeded on her way some 150 miles from Cape Camorin that the fire in the coal was discovered on Monday last 7th steamer put back and anchored in the harbour on Thursday at about 10 a.m, A relief steamer is expected.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 1.

To-day an application was filed in the Chief Court by Mr. M. A. J. Noble, representing the Bombay and Calcutta shareholders of the Bank of Burma under the Indian Companies Act of 1882, praying for an order of voluntary winding up of the Bank under the supervision of the Court. The application also prayed for the appointment of Mr. B. Cowasji as joint liquidator with Mr. E. R. Holdsworth and in the event of the latter refusing to act jointly, another person be appointed with Mr. Cowasji. The indebtednets of the Bank is over one crore and thirteen lakhs and the partitioner had deposited with the Bank a some of forty-five thousand last year. The amount due by the Bank to its creditors whose interest he represented exceed ninty-seven lakhs. The petitioner believed that the Madras creditors are also desirous of winding up under the supervision of the Court.

REDISTRIBUTION OF BENGAL.

The Inauguration of the New Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued this morning notifies that (1) the district of Darjeeling is transferred to the Rajahahi Division incorporated in the Presidency of Bengal; (2) the division of the Presidency of Bengal—the province of Behar and Orissa and the province of Assam as actually existing before for administrative revenue and general purposes shall continue as such until further orders: (3) that the Board of Revenue for the Province of Behar and Orissa shall consist of two members; (4) that the Board of Revenue for the Province of Behar and Orissa shall ordinarily be stationed at the Headquarters for the time being of the Local Government.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Although the formal notification directing that the Viceroy's Executive Council shall reassemble at Simla has been issued, yet it is unlikely to assemble before the beginning of May.

Already the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Reginald Craddock have reached Simla. Sir Robert Carlyle is expected on the 7th instant and the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam before the middle of this month. Mr. Clark is due here on the 14th, and Sir Fleetwood Wilson on the 28th instant.

Sir H. Butler is on tour in Southern India and reach Simla on the 30th April.

H. E. the Viceroy will travel up by special train from Kalka to Simla on the 1st of May.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 1.

The Lieutenant-Governor has invited a number of non-official gentlemen to witness the opening ceremony of the Upper Chenab Canal by the Viceroy on the 12th inst. The guests will leave Lahore, Gujranwala and Wazirabad by special trains on the night of the 11th returning the next day.

AMBALLA RIOT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 1.

In the Amballa riot case thirty-two accused were discharged on the application of the Public Prosecutor. Sixteen are under trial. The 4th and 5th instant have been fixed for the hearing and recording of the evidence. The milk-seller reported to have died is alive and progressing favourably.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Haldane's Army Scheme.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Army debates this year have been of unusual keenness and excellence. There has been a much larger attendance of members—though it is still nothing like what it ought to be—and the speeches have been earnest, instead of perfunctory and instinct with a new spirit. Moreover, be it said with all due respect to Lord Haldane, it is no little advantage to those desiring precise information that the defence of the War Office should rest with Colonel Seely and not with his official chief. The Under-Secretary's speeches and answers have the sharp precision of a Wellington despatch; they are almost as clean-cut as their framer. There are none of the cloudy obscurities in which Lord Haldane used to take convenient refuge, like his prototype, the Homeric God of War; and the real questions at issue are not ponderously overlaid.

And what have those questions been? As usual, numberless points of administrative detail, of varying degrees of importance, have been raised, but at the back of them all has been the far greater question of the entire Haldane system itself. Is it complete? No one dares to say so. Is it nearly complete? Still no one is rash enough to maintain it. Is it even capable of completion? There are those who doubt it, and they can make out a terribly inconvenient case.

MR. AMERY'S INDICTMENT.

The most arresting speech of Tuesday was delivered by Mr. Amery. It was a thorough-going attack on the whole scheme, which made a profound impression on the House. It also created a visible uneasiness on the Ministerial benches—as might be gauged by the crash of cheers which broke out when Colonel Seely, with what Mr. Wyndham truly called "amazing hardihood," attempted a reply which was no reply, and, striking a dramatic attitude, declared that "to-day, to-day, to-day, on the order of mobilisation being given, the expeditionary force of 160,000 men, with all stores and equipments and reinforcements for three months," could be ready to start for Natal in a minimum space of time. "This was," he said, "the most astounding advance in the military history of this country." But such a boast does not dispose in the very slightest of Mr. Amery's indictment, because the despatch of the Expeditionary Force is not a possible political contingency, and, if it were, the state of European politics would render it impossible for them to go.

The indictment is this—that, in order to enable that expeditionary force to leave these shores, the whole forces at home would be absolutely drained of efficient officers and trained horses. That the Special Reserve is appallingly short of officers, and that the 410,000 "effectives" who will be left for home defence—according to the Under-Secretary—melt away by the thousand, when they come to be closely examined. Colonel Seely said that more than 100,000 of these would be Regulars. But what kind of Regulars? At least half would be raw recruits or wholly immature. After deducting the garrisons, with those told off to protect the fortified places, and the unceasing drafts required to supply the wastage of war, where would be the Field Army of Home Defence to deal with the possible invader? Where, too, would that expansion of the military forces of the Crown take place which the exigencies of European war would necessitate in order to keep an army in the field?

"SAVE FROM INVASION."

There was no answer to the merciless analysis of the member for South Birmingham, who, from one of the corner seats below the Gang-way, poured in a most uncomfortable pompom fire upon the Under-Secretary, and blew away what he called "the bland shimmering haze of Lord Haldane's optimistic generalities." All that was left for Colonel Seely was to get up in reply to a pointed challenge from Mr. Windham and declare, in his most formal and precise manner, that the considered opinion of the Government and their military advisers is that, when the expeditionary force has left our shores "this country is safe from invasion." So now the enemy knows! But if our shores are safe that safety will be due infinitely more to the guardianship of the Fleet than to the military efficiency of the armed forces that remain behind. No one yesterday said a word in belittlement of the Territorial Army. That was no part of Mr. Amery's case. His contention simply was that the present system does not give us the Army that Lord Haldane pretends.

So much for the main problem. But some of the minor questions were profoundly interesting. Mr. John Ward, for instance, pressed for the appointment of officers from the ranks in an admirable speech, which was recognised and applauded as a valuable contribution to the problem. He argued that the authorities could easily secure two or three thousand excellent officers from the non-commissioned ranks, and that such a step would enormously improve the class of men who join the Army, for it would offer them a real career. Colonel Seely was sympathetic, and said that the War Office at this moment had a splendid list of men suitable for promotion, and that, in case of war, they would promote largely. But the trouble is that, in order to guard against jobbery, the War Office is pressed on all sides only to award promotion by competitive examination, and this automatically rules out the chances of all but a very small proportion of non-commissioned officers. So the very scrupulousness of the authorities to prevent jobbery closes the avenue of promotion to men whom they would be only too glad to raise to the commissioned ranks. But, as these difficulties are got over in other countries by a variety of means, the last word on this subject can hardly have been said. And the stress of competitive examination cannot be very severe when there are more places offered than candidates offering!

THE VETERAN RESERVE.

Another interesting detail was Colonel Seely's statement as to the new scheme for sending young horses to grass farms before they are handed over to cavalry regiments. The idea is to keep the horses on the farms till they are 4 1-2 years old, then to give them 1 1-2 year's progressive training, and not to mobilise any horse for active service till he is six years old. By such means the wastage of horseflesh owing to imperfect training ought to be vastly reduced. The question of the trajectory of the Army rifle was raised again by Lord Charles Beresford and Major Archer-Shee; and the former argued, with most convincing clearness, that there really could be no question as to the enormous advantage of having a rifle which can be fired at objects from 500 to 1,000 yards distant without alteration of the sights. He put his case with overwhelming strength and reinforced it with reminiscences of his own fighting experiences at Abu Klea.

An interesting speech was contributed from the Liberal side by Mr. Munro-Ferguson, who urged the War Office to do more to help the Veteran Reserve, and described how, in his own county, they had enrolled no fewer than 1,100 veterans in two months, 50 per cent. of whom were still good for the firing-line, if occasion arose. And, though he was strongly opposed to compulsory service, he was heartly in favour of compulsory continuation classes for physical training, which would help recruiting for the Territorial Force, and would arrest the degenerative tendency of so many boys in the towns between the ages of 14 and 17. Another important point was the stress laid by Mr. Amery upon the necessity of our maintaining overseas, a surplus of permanently mobilised battalions, which can be moved anywhere at a moment's notice. For that reason he warmly protested against Mr. Holt's recently renewed efforts to bring about a reduction of the South African garrison, which is maintained there not so much for South Africa as for high strategical reasons.

UNION OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

The Earl of Dundonald presided on Saturday over a meeting of secretaries of Old Comrades' Associations and kindred organisations, held at the Veterans' Club, Hand-court, High Holborn, for the purpose of forming a National Federation of Ex-Service Men. The objects of the federation include: The employment of a fixed minimum percentage of ex-service men in all Government departments.

The awarding of "service" marks in Civil Service examinations on account of naval or military service, thus enabling ex-service men of superior education to compete on fair terms with those whose preparatory studies have not been interfered with by service in the Army and Navy. War Office and Admiralty contracts to be given to firms employing the largest percentage of ex-service men, always provided that the interests of the public are not thereby prejudiced. To urge that railways, water-works gas and electrical works, and all other undertakings enjoying a monopoly by Act of Parliament, all vessels in receipts of a subsidy for carrying mails, and all municipal undertakings capitalised by loans authorised by the Local Government Board to employ a fixed percentage of ex-service men.

To urge upon the War Office, the necessity for giving serving soldiers opportunities for technical instruction and for preparing themselves for a return to civil life. To achieve these objects, it is explained, it is not proposed to displace any man now in employment, but only to fill vacancies as they occur.

Lord Dundonald said he acted as chairman without agreeing with all the objects set forth, but with a sincere desire to improve the position of ex-Service men. In late years, great changes had taken place in the organisation of the Army, and the whole power had been placed in the hands of the political head—the Secretary of State for War. There was hardly a soldier who did not know that the Army Council, which was supposed to govern the Army and advise the Minister, was entirely under the hands of the Secretary of State. Those present knew perfectly well that an Army ruled by a political chief, as ours was, must invariably be largely governed by members of Parliament. That was to say they were aware that the way to bring pressure upon the Minister to further their own interests could best be done by means of the vote. He deplored that. He did not like the banding together of his comrades for the purpose of putting political pressure upon the Minister of the day—the man who was, more than any other man perhaps, worried by political importunity. There were other objects, Lord Dundonald continued, which he would like to see allied to those specified. He would like to see every man who had served his country faithfully and well given the opportunity of continuing to serve and getting his pension. There was no more distressing sight than could be seen in London, Woolwich, and the great towns only a few months ago—men who had served on the field of battle turned out to sink or swim, to live or starve, and, at a time when there was a scarcity of employment in the labour world, to see the Army Council, or rather the Secretary of State, taking the opportunity of reducing the number of men who could serve on for pension. If the Secretary had had at his side the old Duke of Cambridge—Lord Roberts—Lord Wolseley, or dear old Sir Redvers Buller—would either of those men have remained Commander-in-Chief of the Army? At the time that those good men were turned out the Council spent the nation's money on a useless job in the Mediterranean. So useless was it that the Duke of Connaught refused to stay and be a burden on the nation. On the one hand they had not the money to let the gallant men serve on; on the other hand they had money for a job. (Hear, hear.) When the Old-age Pension Act—an Act of kindliness and justice to the people of this country—was brought forward, was it realised that the men who had served their country in the field, who had had enteric should have their pension before 70? He deeply sympathised with the objects of the meeting and the only question in his mind was whether he liked to see men trained to arms, and therefore formidable men, handed together in the form of a trade union.

In the course of a protracted discussion which followed on the proposed constitution of the federation, objection was taken to a clause which pledged members to give support, irrespective of political opinion, to any member of Parliament or candidate approved by the central committee. Lord Dundonald suggested that the consideration of the constitution should be referred to a committee of six. He did not like to see soldiers handing themselves together and subscribing to put political pressure on a member of Parliament. He would band himself with the men to get what they wanted without using the threat of the vote, but if it was decided to bind the men to use the vote to exercise political pressure on members of Parliament, or on the Secretary of State, he could no longer have anything further to do with the proposed association. After much discussion the clause objected to was amended, so as merely to pledge the meeting to work for the objects of the association, reference to the vote being eliminated. Further details were relegated to a committee. Mr. Howland, in the course of the debate, said it was absolutely useless in some parts of the country for any man who had served in the Army or Navy to try to secure employment from local bodies. This was because of Socialism, and one of the great points of their federation should be to see that they had representatives on such bodies to nullify the work of the Socialists.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 1.

The proclamation of the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick as Governor of Fort St. George was read this morning, before the troops within Fort St. George, and a salute of 17 guns and three volleys of small arms were fired. A smaller procedure was adopted in other parts of the Presidency where troops are stationed. Lieutenant St, Vincent F, Hammick, 13th Rajputs, is appointed A.-D.-C. to the new Governor.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The Government of India during the past year have been giving special attention to the development of the sugar industry in India, Mr. A. Hulme, the sugar expert, has done some valuable work this cold weather in the United Provinces, and the question of an appointment of a sugar engineer for Madras is now before the Government of India.

Mr. Coventry, Inspector-General of Agriculture, also toured specially in Bengal, and has submitted an interesting and suggestive report on the sugar industry.

FINDING ARMS IN A RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MANIKGUNJ, APRIL 1.

Some fishermen fishing in the river Bhaleswari, near Jaghi Bandar, found one gun, two brass ramaos and one steel ramao. They deposited them with the officer-in-charge of the Manikgunj thana, That part of the river being further dragged three other swords were found. The ramaos were alleged to belong to Gopeswar Shaha, a complainant in the Aynapur dacoity case. Owners of the gun and swords are not traced.

SUICIDE OF SERGEANT HARRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BANGALORE, APRIL 1.

Quarter Master Sergeant Harris, 8th Field Battery, was found in the bathroom this evening, with a revolver shot through the body near the heart. He was removed to hospital and is in dangerous condition. The enquiry is proceeding.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 1.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived by special train accompanied by his consort, Princess Indera and others last evening, when the Maharaja, Prince Mangalsingji, and state officials were present at the station, which was gaily decorated. The Gaekwar was driven in a carriage and four to Nacobag, which was illuminated. The Gaekwar will stay until Wednesday, visiting places of interest.

THE SHENSI EXPEDITION.

An Adventure of the Revolution.

Peking, Feb. 2.

Towards the end of October, 1911, news reached Peking that Sianfu, the provincial capital of Shensi, had peacefully gone over to the Revolutionary side. Suddenly, however, a rumour began to spread that a general massacre of Manchus had taken place there and that in the confusion a number of European residents had been slain. All communication with the interior instantly ceased, and the road between the railway at Honanfu and Sianfu, notorious for bandits even in times of peace, fell straightway into the hands of powerful robber bands, who began to pillage and loot the whole countryside.

It was feared that months might elapse before the fate of the Europeans could be ascertained and nine young North China residents banded themselves into "The Shensi Relief Force," and, fully armed, left for the interior, with the intention of rescuing and escorting to the coast the surviving foreigners. Crossing the revolutionary lines at Niantzukwan, they assembled at Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi province where they made hasty preparations for an immediate start. The members of the expedition were Messrs. A. de C. Sowerby, E. T. Nystrom, J. C. Keyte, E. R. Long, P. D. Evans, H. Fairburn, W. M. Palmer, J. H. Denver-Jones, and F. Warrington, the lastnamed only 17 years old. All were English, with the exception of Messrs. Nystrom and Palmer, the former of whom is a Swede and the latter an American.

Mr. Sowerby, who had previously explored the regions about to be traversed, was elected leader. Ten mules carried the equipment of the little band, who were well mounted; a small company of muleteers and servants completed the caravan. The way lay due west from Taiyuanfu during the first eight days. This stage included a difficult climb of 7,000ft. along a narrow ledge cut in the face of the mountain. For the greater part of two days the animals had to be led step by step along the narrow ice-covered path, and many a nasty roll and not a few narrow escapes occurred. On the sixth day the Yellow River, covered with swiftly moving blocks of ice, was successfully crossed, and the party entered Shensi province.

The little force pushed on through a country which bore vivid testimony to the terrible depredations of the banditti. Numberless villages looted and absolutely void of inhabitants were passed, and on the high snow-covered pinnacles the wretched population could be seen building up earthen fastnesses, in which they hoped to make a stand against the brigands.

THE SIEGE OF SUITECHAU.

A few hours before the party reached Suitechau, on the eighth day, numbers of fugitives were met, from whom it was learnt that the city was in grave peril, and the party moved on with all haste to ascertain the fate of the English missionaries stationed there. On drawing near it was found that a severe siege had just come to an end. Large bands of "Elder Brothers" had attacked the city. They had built stone towers outside the wall, from which they had fired into the city, after which they had made attempt after attempt to scale the battlements. The inhabitants had bravely repulsed their assailants, pushing them down with long spears and even pouring boiling water on them, until they finally drew back, whereupon the South Gate was flung open, and the city braves rushed out, killing many and capturing some 30 of the brigands, all of whom were executed. The leaders' heads were hung up at the gateway.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, with two children, the younger only a month old, and Mr. Comerford, all of the English Baptist Mission, were found in the midst of this turmoil and escorted out of the city. The chief official of the city upon whose head a price had been set by the brigands, had attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the city wall; he now entreated the foreigners to permit him to accompany them. As the road lay through the main body of the bandits, they gave their assent with reluctance. When the time came, however, he was kept back by the city notables. Needless to say no heed could be paid by the Relief Force to the prayers of the people that they should stay to assist in the defence of the city.

A THREATENED ATTACK.

Keeping as close together as possible, the little band, now increased by some twenty animals carrying the missionaries' litters, pushed on through the brigand country. No serious attempt was made to impede their progress.

Methods of barbarism were in evidence everywhere. Heads enclosed in wicker cages hung at intervals along the road, and reports of deeds of violence came in daily.

At Peitungkuan on Christmas Eve the party were detained by a heavy [illegible] of snow. Yet the evening passed cheerfully. At dinner a [illegible] took the place of the turkey. There was even a Christmas tree, to procure which two of the party had ridden thirty miles. Two days later, after crossing two wide rivers, the King Ho and the Wei Ho, the relief party rode into Sianfu. A warm welcome was extended to them by the English and Swedish Missions.

Sianfu is one of the greatest cities in China. Within its walls which rival those of Peking in stateliness, were a large number of English and Swedish missionaries, Japanese, refugees, some Catholic fathers of the Missions Etrangeres, and some foreign members of the Imperial Chinese Post Office. The revolution had broken out on October 22, and for one week there was an orgy of killing. The Manchu population, who occupied one quarter of the city, were exterminated. Some 20,000 Manchu men, women and children were pitilessly massacred. On the first day a band of revolutionaries attacked a mission school for Scandinavian children and murdered the lady teacher, a Swedish male assistant, and six little Swedish children. The other foreigners had since been in continuous danger, but none had lost their lives, although several had been wounded, including the postmaster.

The majority of the residents were in favour of leaving with the relief expedition, but Mr. Shorrock, the head of the English Baptist Mission, could not be prevailed upon to abandon his post. He decided to remain with his wife and 11-year-old daughter Mary. Dr. and Mrs. Young (who is also a doctor) and Dr. Robertson also refused to leave, for Mrs. Young's baby was unfit to travel, and the English hospital was full of wounded who needed their care. The Catholic missionaries also declined to abandon their work. At this juncture a messenger from Yuan Shih-kai, disguised as a coolie, brought letters from several of the Ministers in Peking, urging foreigners to leave, and the departure of the company, now numbering 150 persons, including Chinese, with 93 pack animals, was hastened.

On the morning the caravan was leaving the city, bound eastwards for Honanfu, runners announced that the thansu Mahomedans (loyal to the Throne) were marching on the city, having repulsed the forces sent out to meet them, and were barely 20 miles away. Dr. Young, who had gone out to tend the wounded, had not returned. This was the last piece of news to reach the foreign party as it left Sianfu.

BATTLE AND SIGNS OF BATTLE.

In five days Tungkuan, an important town on the Yellow River where three provinces meet, was reached. It had been three times taken and three times lost by the Imperialists. The sights met with testified to the terrible events of the past weeks—villages reduced to ruins, dead lying unburied, long trains of wounded encountered daily, showed how fierce had been the fighting. Three days after passing Tungkuan the party reached the fighting ground, and, at Miaokau they were compelled to shelter in an inn yard while fighting was going on outside the village between Imperialists and Revolutionaries. Soon the revolutionary forces routed, streamed by, whereupon two members of the expedition, bearing a Union Jack, crossed the lines, and succeeded in arranging with the Imperialist General that he should postpone further attack until noon the next day. The long train safely crossed the Imperialist lines just as the Imperialists were about to advance the Revolutionaries.

The road lay now across the battlefield of the previous day. The sights were gruesome. Although only a few hours had passed since the engagement, many of the bodies which littered the road and the fields had been stripped and horribly mutilated, and the noon halt was made in a village where [illegible] dogs fought over the fallen. The courage and control displayed by the ladies was praiseworthy in the extreme.

Two days before the company reached [illegible] two of the members rode in advance to telegraph to the Legation in Peking, and through the kind action of Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, the travellers found a special train ready to convey the entire party both persons and animals, to the capital which was reached two days later. The Shensi Relief Expedition had accomplished its object.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues the "Jam-e-Jamshed."

The further hearing of Dr. Sukhia's libel action against the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and Firoze R. Ratnagar was resumed at the Bombay High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday.

The first defendant, further cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, said the fourth Sir Jamshedji was a good leader of the community and possessed of all the qualities. He was a man of courage and discretion. He met Dr. Kias for the first time at the Anjuman meeting of 1905. He did not believe that Dr. Kias knew him by sight in 1908. At the meeting at which he first saw Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Sukhia came a little while after the proceedings began. There Dr. Sukhia talked on and did not let the business to be proceeded with. The meeting was reported, but the plaintiff's name was not given in the report of the "Jam-e-Jamshed"; he was reported as 'a member.' He did not contend that he was a representative of the Parsi community. He was a humble member. He had not had a high education but he had knowledge of the world.

To his Lordship, witness said he was a well-to-do man.

To Mr. Raikes: He was adopted by a rich man and he had also earned a lakh of rupees by his own efforts: for the last five years he had been living principally at Deolali. There were about fifty permanent Parsi residents at Deolali. There was not a single eminent Parsi leader residing at Deolali. The second defendant was an occasional visitor to Deolali. He paid Rs. 100 as income-tax. The income-tax of his shares and notes was deducted by Government. His adoptive father had been a broker for many eminent people including Mr. Bomanji Petit. He retired about fifteen years ago. Witness took it up afterwards, but now there was no brokerage business. He could not say if he had any reason to doubt Dr. Sukhia's word about his wealth. He knew the fourth Sir Jamshedji very well and he was a friend of the deceased. He never had any correspondence with the deceased. If necessary, witness went and saw him. Witness never had any business with the deceased. He was never on visiting terms, except on occasions relating to questions affecting the Parsi community. He had paid four visits to Mazagon castle and half a dozen visits to Mr. N. N. Wadia's residence. Sir Jamshedji was so courteous that he was accessible to any one, who paid him a visit. He claimed that his acquaintance was a little more than ordinary. He had consulted the complainant on communal questions. One of the occasions was relating to the appearance of the first Parsi actress. That was in 1904. Witness began the conversation at an interview at Neral station. He did not attack Dr. Sukhia, but put a simple question. Witness's jesticulations did attract the attention of one bystander at any rate. During the conversation they were standing. Kharshed Dhondi was a personal acquaintance of the deceased. He did not know if the other two were known to the deceased. Sir Jamshedji's is trustees were B. D. Petit, J. C. Cursetji, M. M. Cama and Albless. These trustees were all capable men, in whose hands the interests of the community were safe. They were able to meet attacks. He did not remember Sir Jamshedji's statement, because he disliked Dr. Sukhia's character. He remembered it because it was simple but important question and an important answer. It was important because the question affected his whole community. Dr. Sukhia was not not a capable man. That was his conscentious belief. Dr. Sukhia might have the ability to take part in public matters, but he did not use it in the right manner. The question was very important, but there was no occasion to publish it. He was willing to publish it, and he had asked Murzban to write a letter immediately after his arrival in Bombay. Murzban told him to wait until he got an opportunity. He had no occasion to publish it till 1911. In 1911, the second defendant did not tell him that the occasion had arrived. It was he who took the initiative. He had attended no more Anjuman meetings since 1908. His feelings were wounded after reading Dr. Sukhia's article in the New Year number of the "Sanj Vartman." Dr. Sukhia had never attacked him or given provocation to him. The most he objected to in that was the attack against the trustees about the dereliction of their duty. A Parsi was entitled to his opinion on that, but was not entitled to hold an opinion in such terms. The dignity of the opposite party must be observed. "Dereliction of duty" was not a strong term. Any breach of duty by the trustees would not be called breach of trust. Such a thing would not be written against such august men. The last paragraph in that article was also objectionable. That article was published in September 1910. Until the publication of the letter, he did not give publicity to his feelings after the publication of the article. The lectures also made him very indignant. There was no personal attack on the witness, but there was an attack on many others. He had unjustifiably attacked B. D. Petit, J. B. Petit, Dr. D. B. Master, Dr. J. K. Daji, Framroz Joshi, J. J. Vimadalal, Justice Khareghat, and J. J. Mody.

Q.—I put it to you that this is the only mention of Mr. Kharegat's name Mr. Muncherji Khareghat is said to be a Theosophist. Is there any attack there?

A.—The attack is "he is said to be a Theosophist, his time must come". If Dr. Sukhia thinks Mr. Kharehgat to be unfit, does it follow that we must think so?

The attack was that he was said to be a Theosophist. Mr. Khareghat might be a Theosophist. That was of course an unjustifiable attack. All the people criticised there were able enough to defend them, but they would not care to defend them. Nobody asked him to defend anybody; he came into the matter of his own accord. He had written several letters to the Press in his own name. In his own name he had written about four letters and very many under pseudonyms. All the letters were written to the "Jame Jamshed" and not to any other. He was afraid that if people did not know the true facts, Dr. Sukhia would be elected and that was his chief object in getting the letter published. The only special information you had was your alleged statement about the interview with Sir Jamshedji?—Yes.

You made fun of the plaintiff over the death of his daughter?—No true Zoroastrian would do it, and I have not done it.

What was your object in writing about the death of his daughter?—It was an occasion of very great grief, but he made such a fuss about it that we ourselves got disgusted. That is the only excuse I can give.

He had not suggested that Dr. Sukhia was telling a lie, when he said he was a friend of Sir Jamshedji. Dr. Sukhia might have been a friend of Sir Jamshedji. He did not mean to suggest snobbing on the part of Dr. Sukhia. He simply published the way in which he gave out his charities. The objects were ridiculous. Dr. Sukhia once gave Rs. 5,000 to the Parsi funds. That was the fortieth part of his capital. He would not call that a handsome donation. Parsis had given half their wealth to charity. To the Panchayet, forty Parsis only had paid Rs. 5,000 and upwards. Throughout his letter, he had made personal remarks about Dr. Sukhia and his gestures. He simply stated truly what he saw and then said that Dr. Sukhia was unfit to address the Anjuman, let alone to be a trustee. The third defendant touched up the article. His object was to soften the article. It was for the Court to decide if the touched up article was worse or not. He knew that the second defendant was a very experienced newspaper man.

You knew that he has had successful libel actions brought against him?

Mr. Davar objected to the question.

Mr. Raikes said that this man was given a warning by an experienced journalist, who had gone through successful libel actions. It would, therefore, bear on the question of malice.

His Lordship disallowed the question.

Witness, continuing, said in answer to the second defendant's telegram, he asked the latter to touch up the letter. He went to England in April, and he received the notice in London. By the next mail he wrote to his attorneys to reply and that caused the delay. While in England, he received a copy of the notice from the second and third defendants. He wrote a few lines to the other defendants about this case, but they said they had destroyed that letter.

Re-examined witness said he had read the list of Dr. Sukhia's charities before he published it. The late Sir Jamshedji knew his father very well. With regard to the actress' question, he had taken a very prominent part by sending contributions to the Press.

Khatsheji Sorabji Dhondi, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he knew the plaintiff since he joined the Corporation, and he was personally acquainted with him. He knew the first defendant also. In May, 1908, one day he met Ratnagar at Neral station with two of his friends. The late Sir Jamshedji came up to them. Ratnagar went up to the deceased and had a little talk with him. The two them discussed something about Panchayet affairs. Ratnagar asked if Sir Jamshedji could find no better men than Dr. Sukhia and one Maneckji Patel to take up propositions and some such work in the Anjuman meetings. Ratnagar then began complaining of Dr. Sukhia. Sir Jamshedji said "if we do not entrust such things to Dr. Sukhia or Patel, they threaten us that they would cause disturbance in the meeting." Sir Jamshedji also talked to the witness.

Q. What reputation has Dr. Sukhia in the Parsi community about public meetings?

Mr. Raikes objected to this question, but his Lordship disallowed the objection.

A.—I cannot say my Lord.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he was a friend of all the defendants, particularly of the third defendant, who dedicated a book to him. The book was a play. The interview at Neral station was about four years ago. His attention was not drawn to it until he read it in the paper. His recollection then was that that account was correct.

Q.—In the article, Ratnagar does not mention the names, it is true then that he did not mention them to Sir Jamshedji? A.—No; he did mention the names.

Witness still said that even if it was not so in the draft letter. He was about two or three feet away. His other two friends were also equally close. None of them joined in this conversation. Witness was an ordinary acquaintance of Sir Jamshedji.

Re-examined, witness said that the play was dedicated to him, because he had given the plot.

Cawasji E. Patel in Mr. Wadia's examination also deposed to Ratnagar's interview and Sir Jamshedji. Witness said Ratnagar asked Sir Jamshedji why Dr. Sukhia and Maneckji Patel took a prominent part in public meetings. Sir Jamshedji said that if they were not allowed to speak, they sent threats.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said that was all the conversation on the subject. After finishing that they walked on along and Ratnagar was jesticulating while talking. He was not personally known to Sir Jamshedji. Sir Jamshedji shook hands with the witness, who was quite unknown to him. Witness was not surprised as Sir Jamshedji had to give an answer to Ratnagar's question, which was about Dr. Sukhia and Maneckji Patel. He was a retired contractor. His contract was in supplying provision and clothing to the Byculla Education Society. He had inherited some property and had made wealth in refreshment rooms and contracts.

Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I. C. S., (retired), examined by Mr. Wadia, said he was in Bombay in December, 1910, and January, 1911. At that time the question of the election of the trustees was being agitated in the Parsi community.

Q. What interest did the community take?

Mr. Raikes objected to this, and the question was disallowed.

To the Court: Although I wanted to remain aloof, but I took interest to some extent myself. My friends and relatives proposed me as a trustee, and I was then legally proposed and elected a trustee.

The witness was not cross-examined.

P. Muncherji, examined by Mr. Wadia, said that at Neral station just after his conversation with Sir Jamshedji, Ratnagar went to witness and said he had asked why Dr. Sukhia and M. Patel took upon themselves to move and second propositions and to this Sir Jamshedji was reported to have said that if the two were not allowed to speak, they sent threats. Sir Dorab Tata was at the station.

Cross-examined, witness said that Sir Jamshedji and Sir Dorab were not together. He did not remember if he asked Ratnagar or if Ratnagar volunteered. He had never been to an Anjuman meeting. His interest was confined to reading the newspapers. Witness did not know Ratnagar as an excitable person. Witness never repeated it to any one till his proof was taken. He never heard this story mentioned till he read it in the paper.

Dadiba H. Biltimoria was called to prove that Ratnagar was not in Bombay at the time of the Anjuman meeting of 1908. Mr. Raikes objected to it and the objection was upheld.

Jehangir B. Petit, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he took interest in the Parsi community matters. He started the Parsi General Hospital. He remembered the occasion when the election of the trustees was being discussed about two years ago. The election actually took place last year. He took an interest in the movement, which was of the utmost importance. He knew the plaintiff and the first defendant.

Q.—What reputation has Dr. Sukhia with regard to public meetings? A—I am sorry to say it is a a very bad reputation.

Mr. Raikes asked the Court to note his objection, which was done.

His Lordship said that to avoid all trouble he would put the question himself.

His Lordship then had the alleged libellous passage read to the witness and then asked.—Is Dr. Sukhia's reputation such in your community that it would be lowered by this statement? I do not think so. I say that on my oath.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he had put himself forward as an impartial witness in this case. To his knowledge, his family had no quarrel with Dr. Sukhia. In 1908 his father was a chairman of the meeting in 1909 to pass a vote of condolence on the death of Sir Jamshedji. His father and Dr. Sukhia disagreed at that meeting. He came to know that at the meeting his father contended that the trustees had not received Dr. Sukhia's letter and Dr. Sukhia contended that they had. He was not aware of the ill-feeling between his father and Dr. Sukhia; but there was a direct conflict of evidence between his father and Dr. Sukhia. There was a direct disagreement of fact and the resolution Dr. Sukhia was going to move was given to somebody else. Dr. Sukhia then published in the press proving that he was right and his father was wrong. He did not know if that was ever contradicted. Dr. Sukhia wrote many things which passed uncontradicted. It must have annoyed his father, but it did not annoy him. When the trustees election came up, he opened a campaign against certain candidates. As a first stage, he applied to Justice Davar that donors of upwards of Rs. 5,000 to the hospital should be put on the F. register and he succeeded with the result that the number of such donors rose from 16 to 97. After that he started a combination, not a caucus. He had two others with him, Dr. Daji and Mr. Vimadalal. They started what was called a ticket. Neither he nor his father subsidised the five-rupee voters. He He did not know whether Jerbai Wadia did it. Jerbai Wadia supported his ticket. He had heard that many of the voters were from Jerbai's mills and they had voted in his favour. She was cheered because she took the correct view. Jerbai voted for the Petit ticket. A great many others were cheered. Both he and his father were criticised in Dr. Sukhia's lectures. Witness did not mind it because he did not take himm seriously. He was not helping the defendants in the suit in the slightest degree. In this matter he once went to the Municipal Secretary and asked him for the date of the resolution passed against Dr. Sukhia. To that extent he did assist the defendants because their solicitor wrote to him. That was a private leter from Mr. Vimadalal. The election campaign was against Dr. Sukhia and Sir Pherozeshaw. Generally he was in the opposite camp of Dr. Sukhia. He was supposed to be a very rich man. Besides his riches, his claims to be heard in the community were that he took an interest in the communal affairs. He came here most unwillingly, but he did give his proof. He pleaded hard to Mr. Vimadalal not to call on him, but he insisted saying witness should come in public interest. He said Dr. Sukhia had bad reputation.

Q.—What do you mean?

A.—I think he is an obstructionist. He is in the habit of going to meetings and, as a rule, breaks up all the meetings he goes to.

Q.—Anything besides?

A.—He serves lawyers notices on the slightest pretext.

Witness did not receive any notice. That was all. In his opinion a man of that character would not be lowered by this alleged libel. He had been following the case by reading the evidence. He had read what Dr. Sukhia had said about his father the day before.

Re-examined, witness said he was also a member of the Corporation.

To the Court: He was a member of an influential Parsi family.

To Mr. Wadia; Jerbai Wadia was distantly related to Mr. Kharegat, a candidate for the trusteeship.

Sorabji B. Kapadia, a pleader, examined by Mr. Wadia, said, he remembered the time of the election of the Parsi trustees. He did not take much interest. He knew Dr. Sukhia. He was competent to speak of the reputation of Dr. Sukhia. That was of an obstructionist. The passage complained of was read to witness, who then said that Dr. Sukhia's reputation was not such as would be affected by that statement.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned.

THE KASU ESTATE.

Special Commissioner's Scheme Sanctioned.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the appeal of Nagardass Pitambar against Bachu Harkissondass in respect of the Casu estate came on for the sanction of the scheme framed by the Special Commissioner, Mr. R. E. A. Elliott.

Mr. Desai appeared for the respondent; Mr. Mirza appeared for Mankorebai, widow and Mr. Inverarity for the appellant.

The scheme provided that a manager with considerable powers and responsible only to the receivers should be appointed; that the estate should be divided into seven sajas or circles and that each saja be placed under a karkun to be assisted by peons; that all items received and disbursements made were immediately brought to account in the books; that the head office be maintained at Kasu and accounts should be kept there in Guzerati and Marathi; that the accounts at Kasu should not be open to inspection to the parties without the sanction of the receivers; that the parties should not interfere with the actions of the manager but must complain, if necessary, to the receivers and that the manager should reside at Kasu in a building to be provided by the receivers.

Mr. Desai asked that the scheme should be sanctioned.

Mr. Mirza said he would submit to the orders of the Court.

Mr. Inverarity took no part in these proceedings as he contemplated an appeal to the Privy Council.

Their Lordships sanctioned the scheme and ordered costs of each party to come out of the estate.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
For Dismissal under Rule 103.

288-12—C. P. D. Cunha. Khurshedbibi widow vs. Sonabai widow and another.
829-11—Kanga and S. Maneckchand Vasanji vs Kahomedalli Meheralli K. G. Dubash and Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

53-12—Motichand and D. Tribhowandas Vithal vs M. J. Vakil, Bhai K. and G.
549-09—Shroff D and D. The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. vs. Balkishondas Radhakison.
1128-10—Shroff D and D. The Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. vs Herbert Edward.
239-11—Malvi H. M. and R. Hiralal Ramgopal vs Unkerdas Gavrishanker, Daph F. & D.
812-11—Malvi H. M. and R. Tansukhrai Jwaladutt a firm vs Indraj Chunilal a firm.
927-11—Payne and Co. Ali Mahomed Abba Jumma vs Cassum Alli Jumma.
107-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Haji Ahmed Hasam vs Sirdar Shrimant Sambhajirao Baburao Angre.
117-12—Bick M and R—Boyce and Co vs B N Bhaya.
135-12—Jam R and D K H Bhojraj and others vs Hassanalli Mulla Hakimji Jam R and D and Madh and Co.
148-12—Little and Co The Dunlop Pneumatic Lyre Co Ltd vs The Motor House Bangalore A firm.
173-12—Mansukhlal J H G Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Rambha alias Hiravaha widow Ard H D and Co Nanu H and Co and Wadia G and Co.
216-12—Payne and Co Ranchordas Dharsi vs Vassanji Modi M B Chothia.
247-12—Wadia G and Co Billarray Kasturmal vs Pandit Ghasiram.
254-12—Kanga and S Dr Edulji Jamsetji Treasurywalla vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and another.
256-12 Patel and G Piraji Maluji vs Hanuman Ramprasad Purdeshi Jam R and D.
275-12—Chitnis and M Keola Udaji and Co vs Vithal Damji Mat J and M.
285-12—Malvi H M and R The International Commercial Agency vs Messrs P A Treeple and Co Shamrao M and H.
308-12—Little and Co The Continental Gin Co vs A Bergman and another Crawford B and Co.
309-12—Smetham B and Co D E Antia vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman Vahed,

Undefended New Long Cause.

125-12—In Person a pauper Sadanand Gowind Girkar vs Vallchand Doolubbji and others.
948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswami Shri Chandra Prabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow vs. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhanlalji Mahraj and others Bhai K and G Edg, G W and Co. Part heard
834-11—Dada and P. The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Ranchordas Lakhmidas Sme B and Co.
733-05—Craigi B and C S A Wagh and others vs B S Wagh and others M H M and R and Payne and Co.
129-10—Jeh and S Dhunbai Cooverji Daruwala vs Beramji Cursetji Daruvala and others—N B Vakil and Jah and S.
229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Moti vs Tarachand Lookmandas—Kanga and S.
86-08—Dastur and Co. Raprani Madangopal vs. Ramchandra Jankiram and another Dick D and S.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.
780-05—Craigie B and Co, Vallubhdas Murlidhur vs R M Tilak and others, Chitni and K
681-09—Payne and Co.—Nawab Behramjung vs. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry Mat. J. and M.
631-10—Mirza M and M—Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharafudin Ghattery Capt, and V.
231-08—Edg G W and Co—Sobhagchand Vassanji vs Dada Abboo and others Captain and V and M B Chothia.
371-08—Malvi H M and R Messrs Shivprasat Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa—Dik D and D.
316-09—Daph. F and D The Jam Mfr. Co vs Messrs Graves Cotton and Co—Sme. B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Dismissal,

424-11—Nadirsha and D Adibai vs. Tricumdas Doongersey Ard H. D. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

258-12—Little and Co. The Indian States and Eastern Agency vs. Sheriff Bhimji—Ard H. D and Co.

Long Causes.

737-11—Kanjee and S. N. H. E. Sukhia vs P. R. Ratnagar and others—Jeh G. and B.
817-10—Jeh M and S Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Varmalidas (Alias) Maganlal Hargovindas and another—Bhai K and G and Edg G W and Co.
75107—Eagh B. and N. Shaikh Assnarmal vs. S. A. Kolathavier Bhai K and G.
226-11 Pest R. K. and Co—M. D. Darukhanawalla vs. J. D. Darukhanawalla—Bick M and R.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbukhundas vs Sadashive Narayen Avsare—In Person a pauper.

(Before the Prothonotary in his Office.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.
At 11-30 a. m.

1-12—In Person Aishabai widow vs Messrs Mulji L. Khambatta a firm and others Patell and E. Chitnis and M.
8-12—In Person Mody Dwarka Purdeshee vs. Purdeshee Bhughaloo Dewnarayen and another.
9-12—In Person Ranchod Ajubhai vs. Messrs. Michel and Co. Pestanji R. K. and Co.

At 1-30 p. m.

20-11—In Person R. P. Thacker vs. Velji Pachan Thacker Dik D. and S.

KRISHNA MOORTHY ESTATE.

Suit Regarding Mysore Jaghir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 1.

The enquiry was concluded to-day by the Dewan of Mysore and the Council into the succession right to the Jaghir of the late Sir P. N. Krishna Moorthy. Arguments of counsel were heard at length on behalf of the late knight's nephew and grandson. Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Iyer, on behalf of Lady Krishna Moorthy, contended that Hindu law should be chief guide and that families could also succeed. It was argued on behalf of the nephew that the Jaghir was granted in 1807 by the Maharajah Krishna Raja Wodeyar to the late Dewan Purnayya and heirs, successors in perpetuity as reward for meritorious services as the late Sir Krishna had no male hair. The next lawful claimant was his nephew, Mr. Marsinga Row Purnyya. The Council will now make a report to the Maharajah for his orders.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

Further details have been received about the recent fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans, in which the former were worsted. The Chinese had eight casualties and the Tibetans two. The fighting took place near Gyangtse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Rules relating to the terms of appointment and conditions of service of Honorary A.-D.-C's on the personal staff of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India and Burma are published in the current issue of Army Orders.

Brigadier-General Rodwell is granted two months' and sixteen days', Brigadier General Cox five months and twenty days', and Major O'Meara eight months' leave.

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The Chitral Garrison will not be relieved this year. The troops comprising the garrison will remain in Chitral for another year.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the appointment of whole-time Cantonment Magistrates to the cantonments of Jhelum and Abbottabad.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Major C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D. S. O., 20th Deccan Horse, to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, 9th (Secunderabad) Division, vice Major F. R. Lawrence, D. S. O., appointed to officiate as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Army Head Quarters.

8th Cavalry.—Major C. D. Mears, M.V.O., Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major R. E. Cheyne seconded.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Major A. P. Browne, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain R. C. Goodfellow, Squadron Commander, pro tem, to officiate as 2nd-in Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. B. Cotgrave granted leave, or until further orders.

22nd Punjabis.—Captain F. A. Magniac, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro-tem vice Major R. J. T. Stewart seconded. Dated 1st August, 1911.

67th Punjabis.—Major H. W. Johnston, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major L. A. Watson, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Newbold granted leave, or until further orders.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Major, F. F. Major 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major S. H. E. Nicholas, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. Lowther granted leave, or until further orders.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Captain J. I. Eadie, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Major E. J. M. Wood seconded.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in and out of India:—Major G. R. de H. Smith, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Southern Army, for 7 months and 16 days, under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army (the first 60 days on privilege leave). Pension Service—twentyfifth year commenced 16th November 1911.

THE UNITED STATES.

Arizona, the latest addition to the States of the American Union, intends to follow the example of its predecessors in adopting an unofficial nickname. It is to be called the Valentine State, as the proclamation admitting it to the privileges of Statehood was signed by President Taft on St. Valentine's Day. In the list of such names the Empire State for New York and the Bay State for Massachusetts are self-explanatory. Some States give prominence to their natural products, as Kentucky, the Bluegrass State; Ohio, the Buckeye State (the buckeye is the American horse chestnut); New Hampshire, the Granite State; South Carolina, the Palmetto State; and Maine, the Pinetree State. In the Golden State California perpetuates the memory of the mineral discoveries that first made her famous. Connecticut's nickname of the Nutmeg State refers to her alleged interest in the manufacture of wooden nutmegs.

The fact that Texas was once an independent republic is recalled by her name of the Lone Star State. Pennsylvania in the Keystone State, as the central colony of the thirteen that formed the Union. Iova is the Hawkeye State, from the name of an Indian chief once an authority in that region. Colorado was admitted to Statehood in 1876, the centenary of the Declaration of Independence, and so is called the Centennial State. The pioneers of Wisconsin were Missouri men who spent only their summers in their new settlement, where they contented themselves for a few years with the shelter of holes in the hills. They were hence called badgers, and Wisconsin became the Badger State. Delaware is distinguished by the old name of the Blue Hen State. The regiment it contributed the Revolutionary War was known as the Game Cock Regiment, on account of its fighting qualities. One of its officers, a fancier of game cocks, maintained that a true game cock must be the progeny of a blue hen, and his theory was given a wider application than he intended.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	18	15
Same date last year	59	62
Total mortality from all causes		132
Same date last year		155

THE ALLAN WILKIE COMPANY.

"David Garrick and "The Bells."

The Opera House on Monday evening was visited by a very moderate audience, which had the pleasure of witnessing quite the best performance, which Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company have given in Bombay. However, amongst those who attended were H. E. the Governor and Lady Clarke, with Major Greig, Captain Davis and a party from Government House, and they with the rest of the house appeared to appreciate thoroughly the powerful playing, for which the double bill gave opportunities. The pieces chosen for the evening's entertainment were "David Garrick" and "The Bells," and although the more popular play was given first, the other, which contained the distinctive performance of the night, may be fittingly treated before it. Mr. Wilkie should be felicitated for this performance not only on account of his own appearance, but for the original method which he adopted for the production. It opened, of course, with the explanatory scenes, which were satisfactorily rendered in the conventional manner, but in the big Trial Scene a scheme of staging was adopted, which entirely departed from the traditions created by Sir Henry Irving, and which apart from the artistic effect which it produced, was one well adapted to the exigencies of a touring company in a country where elaborate stage appliances are not always obtainable. Sir Henry Irving presented the trial scene, which visualises the awful nightmare of Mathias, in a great setting of shadowy benches and filmy figures—a setting, which unless employed with the assistance of all the accessories of a London theatre may easily fail in effect. Mr. Wilkie, possibly for this reason, disregarded the dictates of convention, and produced the scene in a severely simple manner which, it distinctly impressed one, emphasised its visionary character. Instead of watching a dim spectacle of a darkened court, with its rows of motionless figures and its terrifying blackness, one had but the bare sight of the face and body of the prisoner, of haggard features lit by a searching light and behind that and around that, nothing. And out of that nothing came the deep tense tones of judicial voices, severely, relentlessly examining and finally pronouncing the prisoner's doom. The fact that no visible source was present of these voices seemed to add to their terror, and to picture more really the action of the scene in the nature of a dream. Through this Mr. Wilkie played with a force, which was most effective for its very restraint. He has what is called a good "speaking voice" and he did not hesitate to use it, when his part demanded it. In his anguish, Mathias cried as a Mathias would have cried. But he did not allow himself to overact the character. Particularly there was no grovelling and squirming on the floor, and although Sir Henry Irving expressed his own sense of the part with much action of that kind, one may be permitted the opinion that Mr. Wilkie's interpretation suffered nothing for its omission. He gave a forceful realistic performance, which the audience acknowledged by a double call at the curtain.

It need not derogate from the performance of "David Garrick" to say that it was quite subordinated to "The Bells.' Mr. Wilkie had the title role, and although his conversation was a little too deliberate and suggested too much his Shakespearian manner, he gave a dignified and impressive version of the part. His precise manner of speech was for the most part forgotten in the drunken scene, and in this his acting lacked none of the boisterous fun nor the pathos, which the writer intends to convey. Miss F. Hunter-Watts was the "Ada Ingot" and pourtrayed the character with emphasis on its tender and moving qualities. The rest of the company did not fail in supplying the humour of the principal scene, and a particularly strong interpretation was that of Mr. Stafford Dawson as "Alderman Ingot."

This evening the company will play "The Cardinal."

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st April, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	31	9	p.m.	14	37
Teheran ...	1	12	10 p.m.	1	40
Suez.........	1	13	40 p m.	1	20

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (25-10-11)

Telegrams may be accepted for all places in China via Bhamo but only at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Until further notice code Telegrams for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay (9-2-12).

In consequence of floods communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted in Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Line to Ahwaz Sheshter continues interrupted. Telegrams for Sheshter or Schouschter should bear instructions "Post Bushire". Rates to be collected is that for Bushire (8-2-12).

Telegrams in code language for Hankow can be accepted at sender's risk (27-2-12).

Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Behbahan since 1-30 p. m. 30th (31-3-12).

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PAYING HOMAGE TO ROYALTY.

Mr. Finley Peter Dunne contributes one of his amusing skits on this subject to the "Manchester Guardian":—Mr. Hennessy was much disturbed over a recent visit of members of a royal family to New York.

"Who's this Jook iv Connaught, annyhow?" he demanded. "Who ilicted him?"

"I'll niver tell ye," said Mr. Dooley. "I lived th' better part iv me life, th' first ten years, within a stone's throw iv Connaught an' often threw it, an' I niver heerd tell iv him. But jook he is whether Connaught knows iv it or not. Ye see, Hinnissy, 'tis this way: I undherstand be th' pa-apers that he's a brother iv th' late King iv England. So whin he come to be baptised 'twas up to him to pick out some part iv th' King's realms to rule over. I don't know why this is so, but 'tis so. Well, not bein' very machure at th' time, he thought Connaught was part iv th' King's realms, th' poor, misguided infant, an' he picked it out f'r himself. Whin he grew up he larned diff'rent, but thin it was too late to correct th' mistake. But he don't live in Connaught. Life manes too much to him.

"Well, th' poor man found th' time hangin' heavy on his hands, so his nephew that's King iv England now sint him out to govern Canada. Whin th' Jook got there he found Canada was so thurly governed already be th' Canajien Passyfic Railroad that there was hardly anny governin' left f'r him to do. All th' governin' th' Gov'nor Gin'ral iv Canada does is larnin' to skate an' goin' to his wife's parties Th' Jook is a smart man an' active, an' whin he cud stand it no longer he up an' wrote to his nephew an' says he: 'Ye must find me a job. I have a large family an' I need wurruk. I can't stay around th' house all day.'

"Th' King was in Indya at th' time lettin' his lile subjicks see him. On'y wan thing marred th' visit. This was whin th' Gookwar iv Barooma, a fellow with no more manners thin a throlley car conductor, was inthrojooced. Instead iv doin' th' customary Whitelaw Reid in th' rile prisince this here stevedore was heerd to say: 'What name?' an' afther sthrikin' a match on th' sole iv his shoe walked off smokin' a cigarett. There was th' divvle to pay over this break. Th' Indyan Govermint sint a letther to th' Gookwar demandin' an apology. I don't know what they were goin' to do to him if he didn't crawl—maybe they cud put him in jail or p'raps rayjooce him to th' ranks an' sind him out to pound th' pavemint. Annyhow he took no chances. He wrote a letter sayin' he meant no disrespict, but he was thinkin' iv something else.

"Where was I? O, yes. Well, whin th' King got th' Jook's demand f'r wurruk, he says to himself: 'I must do something f'r Uncle Arthur, f'r he was good to me whin I was a boy,' an' he sits down an' writes to him: 'I'm sorry there's so little left. Ye shud've spoke arlier. But I'll tell ye what ye might do. Th' on'y wan iv me provinces that I haven't paid much attintion to is th' City iv New York, an' I've been so sure iv the lilety iv ivrybody there that has anny loose change in his pants pocket—an' they're all that count—that I haven't thought 'twas nicissry. But do ye jump on a thrain an' go down an' look thim over, an' if ye like th' place ye can have it. So th' Jook he wint to New York.

"I'll say this about th' methropolis iv this counthry: it sizes people up right. Ye can guess a man's worth within a dollar be th' way New York rayceives him. Within th' Prisidint iv th' United States goes there to break his silence in public Officer O'Callyhan, iv th' Thraffic Squad, is always sint, if he ain't too busy, to meet him an' escoort him to wheriver he wants to go. But whin th' Jook iv Connaught wint to New York, it took most iv th' polis foorce to keep th' crowd away fr'm th' depot. Assimbled on th' platform was th' American Ambassadure to London an' manny iv th' most richly veiled ladies iv our old nobility. Th' thrain was two minyits late, an' th' American Ambassadure cud not stand the sthrain, but feil in a faint, an' was removed to his home in an ambulance. As th' rile fam'ly stipped onto th' platform th' assimbled ladies fell to their knees, an' remained in this graceful posture till th' Jook an' his party were smuggled into a freight ilivattor to avoid th photygrafters. Th' ilivator stopped half-way up to th' street flure. 'What's th' matter?' says th' Jook, I am a photygrafter fr'm th' "Avnin' Fluff," says th' ilivator man. 'Stand just as ye ar-re. No, move a little to wan side. There ye ar-re. That's all finished. Goin' up,' he says. Escoorted by th' sthrong ar'rm squad, the rile fam'ly got to th' Ambassadure's autymobile. Whin they were seated th' shover turned, hauled out a camera, an' fired. 'Who ar-re ye?' demanded th' Jook. 'I am th' officyal photygrafter iv th' "Wur-rkin' Ladies' Advocate,"' says th' young fellow. 'An' I must get down to th' office in a hurry. Ye'll find th' rig'lar shover bound an' gagged in th' cellar in th' depot,' he says an hurrid way.

"An' so it wint. Fifty thousan' lile cameras were livilled at thim as they rode up th' splendid avnoo. A lady fell in front iv th' autymobile, an' whin th' Jook laned over her to ask her if she was hurted she took a pitcher iv him, an' wan entherprisin' fellow consaled himself in a hearse till they came by, whin he snapped thim. An'f'r th' nex' three days nawthin' was printed in th' pa-apers but th' pitchers an if th' Prisidint had wanted to get a proclymation iv war with Germany published he'd have had to pay a dollar a line f'r it.

"How did I larn all this? Frim me favrite journal, iv course, a pa-aper devoted to th' inthrests iv th' wurrukin' people iv this counthry, be hivens. Why, the iditor iv this pa-aper wud cut off th' heads iv ivry king or potintate iv th' wurruld with wan blow iv his shears if he had th' chanct. But he feels it's his jooty to iddycate his readers so that if th' Czar iv Rooshya shud dhrop in f'r a saucer iv tay in th' back flat iv twinty-sivin hundhred an' ilivin B Kusiusko-sthreet th' people wud know how to act right. Ye ought to read this palojeem iv our liberties. Now what wud ye do if a mimber iv th' rile fam'ly shud call on me as he pretty surely wud if he come to Chicago? Like as not whin him an' me had give ache other th' high sign iv two men in akel station iv life ye'd stick out ye'er fist at him an' say, 'Plazed to meet ye.' If ye did I'd have to throw ye into th' sthreet. I wud so. Whin a free-born American citizen meets a king or anny iv his fam'ly th' idee is he must duck as deep as he can without losin' his balance an' buttin' th' rile personage in th' stomach. How far he'll go over depinds on his build. A man iv my shape wud be required to do no more thin sink his chin into his collar till it hurt. But a little, thin fellow like ye'ersilf must bend over till his back is all but broke. An' ye mustn't open ye'er mouth, mind ye, or ye'll be thrun out, onless th' king asks ye to. If he taps ye on th' shoulder an' says: 'Say something, me man', ye can cut loose till he shoves ye away.

"Th' exercise with American ladies is more severe. Whin an American lady is up against rilety 'tis entirely proper f'r her to swoon away. Manny have done so, but 'tis not often practised because iv its inconvenence. Th' r-right an' conservitive thing f'r her to do is to pretind to suddenly lose her left leg an' sink as near to th' flure as possible without fallin'. She can't have anny outside assistance. If she grabs holt iv a chair she's out. It's up to her to determine what her strenth will stand. If her lilety is gr-reater thin her agility she's in f'r a bump. Iv course it won't stop here. Th' King iv England himsilp is comin' to this counthry next year, an' us Americans ar-r too devoted to th' Throne to niglict anny exertion, no matther how dangerous, to show how we feel. A mere ginuflexion may be good enough f'r a jook, but whin th' rale asticle arrives we'll show him what a young an' artive people can do in these here gymnastics. I expict to r-read in the pa-papers this spring: 'Mrs. Solder-Jint, wife iv th' well-known (wholesale) plumber, is practising a hand-spring which she will do whin presinted to His Majesty. Mrs. Lottson will rely on her ciliybrated crouch an' spring. Mrs, Van Rhinestone will do a head-spin. But th' ladies iv th' older arrystocracy will probably stick to th' simple customs iv their ancestors an' go by His Majesty on their hands an' knees.'

"I wondher how it's all goin' to come out, Hinnissy. Since th' news got around iv how well we threat kings in this counthry ivry potintate in th' wurruld is gettin' r-ready to come over here on a spree. Suppose th' King iv Beloochystan shud take it into his head to pay us a visit. If Hogan is tellin' me th' thruth th' on'y way ye can approach this here monarch is be wrigglin, up on ye'er stomach. An' we'd have to do it or maybe he'd niver come back."

"They ought to be ashamed iv thimsilves," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Sure, what diff'rence does it make?" said Mr. Dooley "Doc Larkin says it's good f'r thim. Says he: 'If they do it often enough 't will rayjooce th' weight, an' 'tis fine f'r th' abdominal muscles. If as manny kings comes here as their press agents promise, these here nobly bor-rn ladies will get almost as much exercise as if they did th' fam 'ly washin."

"What wud ye do if ye were a king an' come to this counthry" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dolley, "there's wan thing I wudden't do. I' undden't read th' Declaration iv Independence. I'd be afraid I'd die laughin'."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The western depression is now crossing Rajputana, and has given precipitation in the extreme north. The rainfall has ceased in North-east India, but has appeared in the extreme north of Burma. Numerous thunder showers are reported from the south peninsula. Sonemarg reports one and half inches of rain, Srinagar a half, Parachinar three-quarters, Mercara two inches, and Ootacamund a half. The temperature, remains very low in the north-east and Central India.

Forecast: Precipitation in Kashmir, the Punjab, the west of the United Provinces. A diminution in the rainfall appears probable in south peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 1st April 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·11" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in defect at Delhi and in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains generally the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur; night temperature is above normal at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in West Central India and in the inland districts of Kathiawar, but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and Surat; the minimum is above normal at Neemuch and below normal at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the southern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues in defect generally.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved into Rajputana and is less intense to-day. Skies are heavily clouded in the north and east Punjab and remain lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of north-west India and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and West Central India. Precipitation has, however, been confined to the extreme north. In the south of the peninsula, a few thunderstorms have occurred, but precipitation of importance has been reported only from south Malabar and Ceylon.

Some thunder or duststorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of West Central India and of the United Provinces. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 1st April, was 29·912 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay

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BY THE WAY.

THE ASHES OF ETIENNE DOLET.

A curious dispute has arisen in consequence of the ift to the Tours Town Council an urn allleged contain the ashes of Etienne of Dolet, the famous rinter of the days of the Reformation. The announcement of the donation has brought a letter from e Comtesse Eugenie Dolet Prud'homme de la oussemiere, who claims she is the lineal descendant f Etienne Dolet, and that no one has the right to ispose of his ashes except herself. She has no inurmountable objection, she says, to the deposition f the remains, in the town hall; but she is poor, nd must therefore put a price on them. "I want 00 francs for them," she writes: "I am obliged to nsist, because my income is small and my expenses re heavy"; and her proposal is now on the agendaaper for discussion at the next meeting of the Tours town councillors.

WOMEN AND ASTRONOMY.

The precedent set by the appointment of Madame urie to succeed her husband as Professor of Physics n the University of Paris has been followed by the ppointment of Mlle. Edmee Chandon as Assistant-Astronomer at the Paris Observatory. The routine f a modern observatory offers many opportunities or the employment of women, and many are on the ermanent staffs of all the great American observaories. Some of the most remarkable of the new tars which have blazed out in the heavens during he last thirty years were discovered by the late Mrs. leming, a clever Scotswoman, who became a director f the astro-photographic department of the famous bservatory at Harvard College. No woman astroomer has received official acknowledgment in England, but there are many who, like Lady Huggins and Mrs. Maunder, have done much mportant original research work.

WHERE TO FIND PRIMROSES.

There is no need for Londoners to go so far afield s Devonshire to find primroses (writes a corresondent), because Ruskin's "flowers of gracious reeding" have been blooming abundantly for at east a fortnight upon their own property in the ower Forest. This lovely but little-known woodand lies just beyond Epping village, and is thickly arpeted, especially towards the farther end, with rimroses, anemones, wood sorrel, and violets. It also the home in due season of the rare helleborine nd other floral treasures. Unluckily, the Lower orest becomes after prolonged rain a "moist, untant" place, but the wettest spots can generally odged by making a slight detour.

THE CANNES MONUMENT TO KING EDWARD.

A description of the monument to King Edward VII., to be unveiled at Cannes during the Easter olidays, is supplied by M. Denys Puech, the culptor, to the "Echo de Paris." The total height f the memorial is over 20ft. The statue itself, of arble, represents the King in yachting costume, elescope in hand, standing near the wheel of the acht "Britannia." The bronze bas-reliefs on the edestal depict the "Regatta Fetes at Cannes," the Battle of Flowers," and a female figure (symbolic f the town of Cannes), seated amidst olives, the ranches of which she gathers and distributes broadast, the feet of the figure being laved by the waters f the Mediterranean.

A VISIT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Miss Weston, in her work describing her "Life Among the Bluejackets," a new edition of which has ust appeared, gives an interesting account of a visit he paid to Windsor in 1898, when Queen Victoria was alive. One day she received a telegram from Dean Eliot, stating that the Queen wished to see her, nd to hear about her work from her own lips on the ollowing afternoon. The message took Miss Weston y surprise, and it was with nervous feelings, that she ourneyed to Windsor. There her friend, Mrs. Eliot, ith whom she stayed at the Deanery, tried to initiate er into what she must do and say or not say. "The rdeal of kissing the Queen's hand seemed very terible," says Miss Weston, "and I had half an hour's ractice, much to the amusement of the Dean and Mrs. Eliot, who criticised and advised," but she was hered by the assurance that this was most unlikely o take place.

HE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S REMARK.

Arrived at the Castle, Miss Weston was ushered nto a "magnificent chamber" overlooking the park nd was placed opposite the gilded chair on which Queen sat. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by he Empress Frederick, held out her hand for her isitor to kiss, and the ordeal was evidently creditbly got through. The Queen then asked her about er work and about her assistant, Miss Wintz, and emarked that it was a pleasure to see two friends eart and soul in the work for so many years. Whereupon Miss Weston told her of the Duke of Edinburgh's remark—that for two women to be in boat for so many years and not to capsize her was wonder indeed. This amused the Queen very uch. Then Miss Weston reminded her Majesty of he cabin she had given to one of the "Sailors' Rests" ears before, and asked whether she could tell a little tory about it.

THE BLUEJACKET AND THE QUEEN.

The Queen assented, and Miss Weston related ow one day she came across two bluejackets discussing the cabin, and one of them said rather sarcastically and sourly, "Did the Queen give this herself, or did it come from the national funds?" Rather ettled, Miss Weston said, "the Queen gave this abin herself out of her own privy purse." "Shut p," said the big bluejacket, "you say a word against he Queen and I'll knock you down! Don't take any otice of him, Miss Weston; let me have my say I've sailed all over the world, and I never came cross such a thing before; the Queen's my Queen, nd I'd die for her any day; but now," pointing to he cabin, "she's my friend." "The Queen," adds Miss Weston, "looked at me, and the tears chased ach other down her cheeks as she said, "Thank ou so much for telling me this; I shall never orget it.'"

W. H. DONNER.

A type of the young, clear-out, self-made man of illions is W. H. Donner, who got his start running a small flour-mill in Columbus, Indiana. He was attracted to tin-plate, and located a plant on a arm site near Pittsburg which is now the prosperous town of Monessen. After it was absorbed by he tin-plate trust he organised the Union Steel Company, in which he had the backing of the Mellons. Around this establishment, he built the own of Donora, which is named after him. The Steel Corporation considered his mills good enough o buy. Now he is a factor in finance, a director of he Mellon National Bank, and a force to be reckoned with.

HUNDRED MILES OF TROLLEYS.

Here is the romance of another Pittsburg millionaire. Not so very many years ago Russell Boggs was peddling milk in the little town of Harmony, thirty miles from Pittsburg. He saw the difficulty that his father and other farmers had in getting their products to the city market, and made up his mind to remedy it some day. He went to Pittsburg, started as errand-boy in a dry-goods store, and is now a magnate of retail trade. One of the first things he did when he came into his own was to connect up the old home town with the traction lines that went to the big city. Altogether he owns a hundred miles of trolleys. But these are only typical examples of a crowd.

DR. C. A. BENTLEY has been posted to the Presidency of Bengal as special officer for malaria investigation. The new Presidency will be well equipped as Captain Fry, one of the two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, will also concern himself with malaria research.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, rocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, stablished over 25 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE MAGNIFICENT CITIZEN.

People must possess their souls in patience for the time as to the identity of the anonymous donor of £100,000 towards the acquisition of the Bloomsbury site for the home of the great University of London. Much has been done in England in the Way of University education within the past thirty years, but if compared with what has been accomplished in America or in Scotland, it will be seen that a great deal remains wanting. In the latter country there is the Carnegie benefaction, the effect of which on the national character has yet to be ascertained, the Baxter bequest at Dundee, and the Vans Dunlop gift to Edinburgh, to say nothing of the debt due to the late Marquess of Bute and Dr. McEwan.

THE SITE.

There can be but one opinion as to the suitability of the Bloomsbury site, which lies to the north of the British Museum. The imagination can picture the effect of a grand pile practically adjoining the recent extensions. Then little more than crossing the road will bring us to the beautiful building in Gower-street, originally known as London University, with its Flaxman collection and the remains of Jeremy Bentham. Intermediate we have the residential hall of the College, and Dr. Williams' famous theological library, to say nothing of Edward Irving's noble "cathedral." And close to University College is the great hospital, with its medical school.

MR. SETON'S OMISSION.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, in his lecture on the "Personality of Wild Animals," mentioned a curious fact in relation to hoofed animals. In droves one always found the does at the head leading the way and the bucks in the rear. This fact appealed to the ladies of the audience, who smiled approval at this implied superiority of the so-called weaker sex. A military correspondent, however, draws attention to a fact which Mr. Seton curiously omitted. The does, he writes, being more sensitive, are able to give the alarm when danger is in front. Obviously, therefore, the position of real peril is at the back. So this is only another instance of the economy of nature, and not any admission of superiority.

IRISH UNIONIST WHIP.

The news has been received with regret in the unionist party that after having represented Londonderry for twelve years in the House of Commons, where he acted as Irish Unionist Whip, the Marquess of Hamilton, heir to the Dukedom of Abercorn, has decided to retire. It is suggested the noble marquess will be succeeded by Colonel Arthur Pakenham, who is well known as an active member of the Municipal Reform party on the London County Council.

LAWYER THEOLOGIAN.

With greater modesty than Johnson showed when comparing his Magnum Opus with that of the French Academy of his day, Sir Edward Clarke disclaims the credit assigned to him by Canon Cruickshank, of having retranslated the New Testament single-handed. As there seems to be some little doubt as to what Sir Edward has really done, we give his own words as we find them in the "Times": "What I have done is to rewrite with my own hand the Pauline Epistles. Verse after verse has been examined by a careful comparison of the Authorised and Revised Versions." So Sir Edward's edition has the authority of one or other of these works.

RELICS OF THE GREAT.

It is suitable that Lord Lister's manuscripts should find a permanent home at the Royal College of Surgeons, which is the custodian of the Hunter collection. There will be set up in the College in Lincoln's Inn-fields a memorial tablet recording Lister's services to surgery. En passant, we may observe that the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge has just acquired 53 letters written by Gilbert White to his niece; a draft letter by Hogarth relating to his picture of "The Bench," which was recently presented to the Museum; a leaf of the manuscript of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great," and one of Flaxman's sketchbooks.

THE KING OF ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel, who has so narrowly escaped the fate which befell his father, has been described as one who, if he has no great natural liking for statecraft, is possessed none the less of much character. Though neither so tall nor so muscular as his father and grandfather, he was the wiriness and endurance that belong to the House of Savoy. In earlier days it was feared that he might turn out consumptive, but years of open-air life have built up his constitution and dispelled such misgivings. His haughtiness and self-will were other qualities which caused some apprehension in his youth, and more than once he was punished for his escapades by being put under arrest. Even as late as 1896, just before his marriage, when he was in his twenty-sixth year, he was sentenced by his father to a month's confinement for upbraiding Crispi, but since his accession his character is said to have softened considerably. The King's chief hobby is numismatics, and his collection of coins is one of the finest in the world.

MR. BALFOUR'S JOKE.

Mr. Balfour, who was in jovial mood on his return to the House of Commons, had a little joke at the expense of his colleague in the representation of the City. It so happened that when Mr. Balfour made his re-appearance in the Chamber Sir Frederick Banbury was addressing the House, and a few minutes later, when the ex-leader of the Opposition was receiving the congratulations of the members generally in the Lobby, he humorously remarked "When I left the House last October Banbury was speaking, and when I came in to-day I found him speaking. Has he never left off!"

THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

The present Civil Service system, which is to be reviewed by a Commission, is associated with some illustrious names. Mr. Gladstone in the Cabinet, Sir Charles Trevelyan in the Service, and Lord Macaulay, who had fought so hard and successfully for the competitive system in India, were its sponsors when it was partially established in 1855. The opposition, however, was very strong. Lord John Russell, in response to an ardent appeal from Mr. Gladstone, wrote curtly: "I hope no change will be made, and I certainly must protest against it." The system came into full working in 1870, when only Lord Clarendon and the Foreign Office were left obdurate. It is curious that Lord John Russell, the great pioneer of reform, should have been in opposition in 1855, and yet more strange that Mr. Bright resisted the plan in 1870. Mr. Lowe shared with Mr. Gladstone the credit for the measure of 1870. Sir Algernon West has an amusing account of the Service in the forties of the last century. The Foreign Office, or part of it, was called the Nursery from the fact that Spencer Ponsonby Fane and Richard Wellesley were located there as clerks at the age of about sixteen. The Nursery was next to the printers, overlooking Downing-street. The work was not arduous, and the clerks wiled away the time with cricket, single-stick! and fives, the noise being put down to the printing press next door. Another of Sir Algernon's reminiscences of those days recalls a characteristic joke of Lord Palmerston. The upper floors of some neighbouring premises happened to be occupied by a dressmaking establishment, and the youthful servants of the State were in the habit of amusing themselves by signalling to the young woman by means of mirrors. This gave rise to complaint, and the matter was eventually brought before the notice of Lord Palmerston himself, who, however, dismissed the affair with the neat mot—"Who are these unmannerly youths who have been casting reflections on the ladies!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts

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Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

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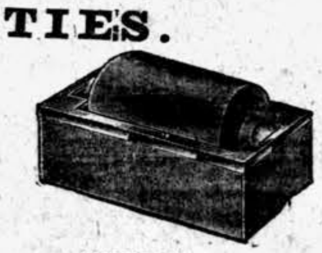
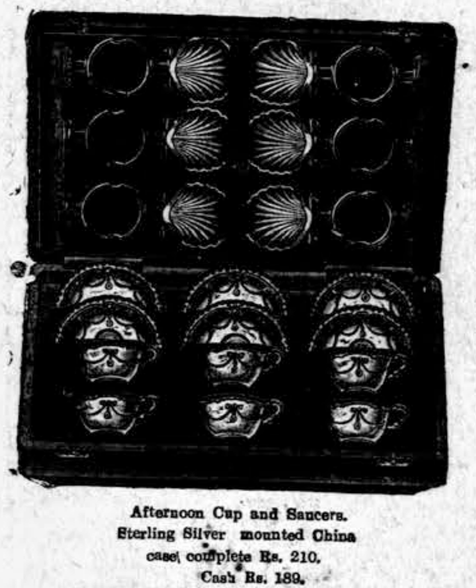


Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

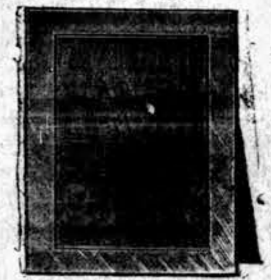


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

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" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

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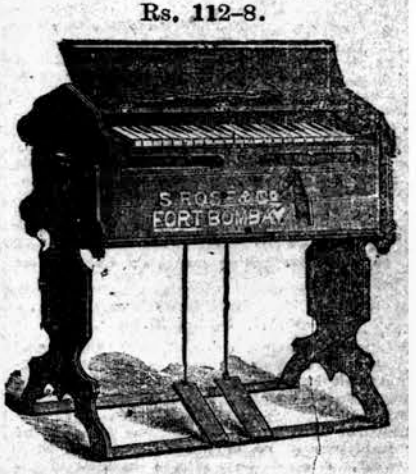

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